THE LIMA NEWS.

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AMERICAN LINES.

Insurgents Attempted to Break Through and a Hot Engagement Took Place.

THE HOTTEST PROBABLY OF THE WAR

One Detachment of Our Troops Surrounded and Were Compelled to Fight for Their Lives.

The Americans Were Treacherously Attacked on All Sides by the Filipinos—The Shells of the Monitor Monadnock Did Excellent Service.

MANILA, Feb. 24.—The insurgents outside of Manila, emboldened by the action of their sympathizers in the city Wednesday night, began desultory attacks on the American lines Thursday, but were speedily repelled. Other engagements, short and sharp, but generally disastrous to the Filipinos, occurred at several other points. The American loss, so far, is one killed and a dozen wounded.

The monitor Monadnock threw a number of big shells among the rebels, with probably disastrous results. Fires can be seen at a number of points in the rebel positions, no doubt due to the monitor's exploded shells.

There was some trouble in the country between the city and the American lines, caused by native sympathizers, but these were either killed or driven away by troops sent away from the city. Scores of arrests have been made. Business in the city is at a standstill. It is reported the Americans Thursday discovered a plot to burn old Manila Thursday night.

One of the fiercest fights, for a small one since the war began took place at and around Tondo bridge Thursday afternoon.

A body of daring insurgents, about 250 in number, passed Gen. McArthur's left wing, along the swampy shore near Caloocan during the night and entered the Tondo district, where there are three miles of nipa huts.

Building five trenches across the road they took possession of Tondo bridge, which they held until 2 o'clock. Thus they were in the outskirts of the city, and our line of communication with the front was cut.

Two Minnesota companies sustained the first attack, but held on until reenforced. Capt. N. C. Robinson was wounded in the mouth. Sergt. George Shepherd, Private George Wooding and Thomas Galvin and four others were also slightly wounded.

At noon Thursday one battalion of the 23d infantry, under Maj. Goodale, three companies of Minnesota militia, three Oregon companies and a battalion of the 4th cavalry were ordered from their position.

The troops advanced along and on each side of the road. The insurgents fought from house to house and in this manner eight were killed in one yard. The American advance was somewhat slow.

At Tondo bridge the insurgents made a stubborn fight. They were on our right and in trenched in strong positions in ditches.

Company C. of the 23d infantry, moved out to dislodge them and a hot fight followed. The insurgents only showed their heads from time to time and poured volleys into our line. We here lost one man killed and one wounded. The firing of the 23d men at this point was magnificent.

The nipa huts used as a refuge by the insurgents had to be burned. Hundreds of refugees came into our lines, insurgent soldiers among them, mixed up with weeping women, carrying children.

It was difficult to distinguish the insurgents who threw away their uniforms before being captured.

The American medical department attended to the insurgent wounded as well as to our own.

Finally the insurgent forces were gradually driven toward the shore, where the Monadnock, under the direction of the signal corps on land, directed an effective fire upon them.

During a maneuver the Nebraskans beat up a very rough country for two miles, when they were suddenly taken in the rear by a body of insurgents advancing to the reinforcement of their fellows. Col. Stotenburgh was obliged to face his troops about and drive back the new enemy. The Filipinos fell back when pursued and fought from bush to bush. Finally they disappeared beyond the San Mateo river. The Americans found one insurgent officer and 10 soldiers dead. Our loss was two soldiers severely wounded.

About midday some foreigners in the Tutuban cotton mills in the Tondo district were caught between the fire of the insurgents and Americans and had an exceedingly exciting experience.

ANCIENT CANNED BEEF.

Original Wrapper of Date 1888, or Some Other Equally Ancient Period, Covered Over by Labels of 1898.

BUCYRUS, O., Feb. 24.—Adjt. Schaber, of the 8th Ohio volunteer regiment, who during the Spanish war handled large quantities of the canned beef provided for the soldiers, says that all the cans bore labels with the figures 1898 printed on them. By soaking the cans these labels could be pulled off, showing an original wrapper with the date 1888 or some other equally ancient period marked on them.

Declines the Nomination.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 24.—President Bashford declined to accept the nomination for governor on the Ohio prohibition ticket, and Rev. George M. Hamil, of Cincinnati, was named to fill the vacancy. Additional resolutions declaring against trusts and asking congress to refuse to seat Congressman elect Roberts, of Utah, were adopted.

Will Manufacture Mirrors.

AKRON, O., Feb. 24.—C. L. Goehring, of Chicago, will commence the construction of the largest hand mirror plant in the country in this city at once. He is the head of a company organized in Akron Thursday. The plant will give employment to 200 people.

Swallowed the Throat Medicine.

AKRON, O., Feb. 24.—Harry France, 18 years of age, went to his room and swallowed a dose of sore throat medicine. A short time afterward his mother found him in a dying condition. He expired inside of half an hour.

Convention Date Fixed.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 24.—At the meeting of the republican central committee it was decided to hold the city and township conventions on Thursday evening, March 16. The delegates will be selected on Tuesday night, March 14, by ballot.

Sam Jones Sick.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—Rev. Sam Jones, who was scheduled to deliver a lecture in this city Thursday night, was compelled to cancel the engagement because of illness. He is at his home in Atlanta, Ga., and said to be in a serious condition.

Hiccoughed Two Weeks.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 24.—William Argabright, a prominent citizen of Donnellsville, was attacked by hiccoughs about two weeks ago, which has continued without cessation, day and night, until the present time. His condition is critical.

Aged Woman Burned.

ROME, O., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Huff, over 80 years of age, was burned to death in her house Thursday. She lived by herself, and the house took fire in the night and she was unable to extinguish it.

Mayo Jury Disagreed.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Feb. 24.—The jury in the "King" Mayo case disagreed, being evenly divided on conviction and acquittal. He will be tried again on the charge of attempting to assassinate Hon. C. W. Kerr.

New Buckeye Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following postmasters were appointed in Ohio Thursday: Ludwick, Highland county, L. T. Warrick; Polo, Miami county, Adam R. Fransler; Tariff, Harrison county, Jos. Barclay.

Murder Suspected.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 24.—The Signal, a local newspaper, Thursday evening offered $50 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Frank F. Shanley, killed in an illegal house February 8.

Prisoner Committed Suicide.

LORAIN, O., Feb. 24.—James Frowen, a demented barber, detained in the Duane street jail, committed suicide Thursday by hanging himself with a chain which he removed from his bed. Heavy drinking drove the man insane.

Farley Nominated for Mayor.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24.—John H. Farley was Thursday night nominated as the democratic candidate for mayor to oppose Mayor McKisson, who was renominated Wednesday night.

Discharged By the Court.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 24.—Isaac D. Smead, the well-known furnace manufacturer, who recently failed for a million and a half, was Thursday discharged by the court.

Enoch T. Carson Dead.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Enoch T. Carson, president of the Knights Templars and Masonic Mutual aid, died Thursday afternoon at 1810 Young street.

Liabilities, $58,300; Assets, None.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Keller, Ettinger & Fink, formerly wholesale jewelers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $58,800; no assets.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

An Agreement Reached on the Re-organization of the United States Army—Satisfactory to All Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The administration and its representatives in congress have reached an agreement with the minority in congress respecting the army reorganization bill, which it is believed, will be satisfactory to all interests. It is probable that formal ratification of the agreement between the majority and minority will be had Thursday.

The compromise is based on an army of 100,000 men, of whom 35,000 will be known as the provisional army and will be enlisted to serve until 1901. Arrangements are made for a full staff corps as in the Hull bill, and generally speaking it is said that the arrangements effected saves those features of that measure which the president regards as most essential, while meeting in a large measure the objection of the minority based on a fear that the regular establishment was to be permanently increased.

The president Thursday morning had a conference with Senators Allison, Hawley, Platt, of Connecticut, Hanna, Spooner and Carter on the compromise. It is believed that the agreement reached removes nearly all danger of an extra session. This provisional army of 35 regiments is to be organized somewhat after the fashion followed during the civil war, the president appointing the line officers, it being understood that those in the volunteer army shall have preference if possible. It being also understood that the matter of providing for a permanent army of 100,000 is to be left to the next congress. The details of the bill, especially in regard to the organization of the provisional army, as it is to be called, will be left to the war department and so incorporated in the bill.

Accepts the Monument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has received a letter from M. Leygues, minister of public instruction and fine arts of France, accepting from the people of the United States the offer of a monument to Gen. LaFayette.

Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 24.—The values policy insurance bill, compelling companies to pay face value of policy on all real property destroyed by fire, became a law without Gov. Atkinson's signature. Gov. Atkinson presented a statement to the legislature giving reasons for not signing the bill. He said he did not veto it because of popular clamor.

SAD FIRE AT MUSCOGEE, I. T.

Many Business Houses Burned Out, Entailing a Loss Aggregating Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Feb. 24.—A fire which started here at 9:30 Wednesday night destroyed nearly one-half of the town, entailing a loss aggregating nearly half a million dollars. The fire began in a negro shanty near the courthouse. It spread east, south and north and destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town and many private residences. There was no loss of life or serious casualties.

It is impossible at this hour to get an estimate of damage to dwellings and other private property. The total damage by the fire is conservatively estimated at $500,000. The fire originated at the same spot as that of five years ago. There was a wind from the west prevailing and the courthouse was only saved by the greatest effort. Several times the front rooms were like a roaring furnace. The presence of loaded firearms, cartridges, oils and explosives and their continuous explosion interfered with the work of extinguishing the fire and endangered life. A few unfortunates lost their self-control and their distress was pitable to behold, but the Anglo-Saxon asserted his manhood in the presence of danger and a living wall of brawny men restrained them. About 40 per cent. of the loss is covered by insurance.

The Muscogee citizens indicate their intention to rebuild their ruined homes and business. There were many deeds of heroism and the fire company did all that was possible with their limited apparatus. The greatest was the records of the Union Indian agency.

FIVE GREAT SOLDIERS ON THE STAFF OF GEN. E. S. OTIS.

Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis fought the second battle of Manila with a staff of remarkable men. When the insurgents made their onslaught, trusting to find the Americans unprepared and an easy prey, they faced, besides the gallant commanding officer, five great American soldiers. They were MacArthur, Harrison Grey Otis, Anderson, King and Miller. Every one of them was in the fight. Every one of them was waiting for it.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller came out of West Point in 1858 and fought at Malvern Hill, in the Winchester campaign, and at Dinwiddie Court House. He was brevetted for his services in these engagements captain, major and lieutenant colonel. During the war with Spain he was with the Third artillery and in full charge of the defenses of San Francisco. His 41 years' service in the army has been almost a continuous one of service.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Grey Otis' record in the civil war was 49 months in the field, 15 engagements, two wounds in battle and seven promotions. He was brevetted a major on the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Charles King, brigadier general, is the well-known soldier-author of Wisconsin, who at the age of 16 volunteered for the union cause in the civil war and was accepted. From the army he went to West Point, graduated, and then returned to active service. In November, 1874, he was dangerously wounded at Sunset Pass. He fought through the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaigns of 1876, but in 1879 the opening of his old Indian wound forced him to retire from the service. He then joined the national guard of Wisconsin, in which he has since been a colonel.

Thomas H. Anderson, until he became a brigadier general, was the senior colonel of the regular army. Like Otis, Gen. Anderson is Ohio born. He was a lawyer before the civil war, but left the bar to enlist as a private soldier in the regular army. He served throughout the war, fought in 18 battles and was wounded four times.

Arthur MacArthur was the last of the brigadier generals of volunteers ordered to Manila when Gen. Merritt was organizing the American forces there. During the Spanish war he was at Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilization of the army. He served in the civil war as a first lieutenant and adjutant of Wisconsin volunteers. At the end of the war he was a brevet colonel of volunteers. He was appointed major and assigned to the adjutant general's department in 1889.

HE CREATED A SENSATION.

German Consul General at Montreal Refused to Kneel During Celebration of Requiem Mass for M. Faure.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Herr Bopp, the German consul general, created a sensation at the requiem mass celebrated in Notre Dame cathedral Thursday in commemoration of the death of the late President Faure, of France. When the Host was elevated every one, even the Anglican bishop of Montreal, knelt, with the exception of Herr Bopp, who in his official uniform, remained standing.

Herr Bopp, when asked his reason for not kneeling, said: "I think there were some others who did the same, but probably I was more noticed on account of my uniform. When a German Protestant wishes to show his reverence he does it by standing up and bowing his head, not by kneeling down."

THEY CREATED A SCENE.

The Social Democrats in the German Reichstag Censured and Warned by the Vice President.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—In the reichstag Thursday during the discussion of the budget of the department of justice the social democrats referred to a case in which a number of workmen had been heavily sentenced. The public prosecutor of Saxony made some remarks which were objectionable to the social democrats, who created a violent scene. The vice president ordered the deputies to resume their seats and was greeted with cries of "What insolence."

Thereupon the vice president censured the social democrats and warned them that other measures would be taken if they continued behaving in that manner.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Amendments Appropriating Moneys for Different Purposes Offered in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Notice was Thursday given by senators of various amendments to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the most important of which are the following: Mr. McBride, appropriating $300,000 for the improvement of Yaquina bay, Oregon, and $225,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for Puget sound.

By Mr. Warren, appropriating $360,000 for the construction of a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

By Mr. Simon, extending the limit of cost on the custom-house at Portland, Ore., to $1,200,000.

Reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The war department has arranged to dispatch further reinforcements to Gen. Otis at Manila. The regiments selected are the 9th infantry, now at New York, and the 6th infantry, at San Antonio, Tex. Both these regiments will go by way of San Francisco. It is expected that the transports taking them will be able to leave by March 15.

M. Faure's Remains Buried.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The funeral procession carrying the remains of M. Faure to the grave completed its long route, and entered the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. The whole way was traversed without unpleasant incident. The military and police arrangements throughout were admirable.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Thursday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $271,442,699; gold reserve, $228,236,278.

President Loubet gave a diplomatic dinner Thursday evening to the foreign delegates who attended the funeral of ex-President Faure.

A Michigan syndicate has been formed to erect a $500,000 hotel at Pasadena, Cal., to be run on the European plan in connection with the tourist business.

Agents in Paris of the Filipinos have received news from Iloilo saying that the outbreak of fire there was no the work of the natives, but was started by the American shells.

Memorial services for the late Felix Faure, president of France, were held in the French Catholic church of Notre Dame des Victoires in San Francisco Friday. Father Loude preached in French.

The house has unanimously agreed to an amendment to the naval appropriation bill creating the grade of admiral of the navy. It was adopted with a shout. It is intended for Adm. Dewey.

A solemn high mass of requiem for the late President Faure was celebrated Thursday at the church of St. Vincent de Paul, New York. The service was under the auspices of the French Benevolent society.

The Filipino agents in London have received a cablegram from Agoncillo, the agent in America of Aguinaldo, says the former is coming to Europe in order to endeavor to enlist the sympathies of European governments.

Funeral Services at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—An impressive requiem was sung Thursday for the repose of the soul of the late President Faure at the Hedwig church at which Emperor William, the court, Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the ministers of the council of state and the members of the diplomatic corps, including Mr. White, the United States ambassador, were present. Emperor William conversed with the French ambassador, Marquis de Noailles.

Transport Minnewaska at Santiago

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 24.—The United States transport Minnewaska arrived Thursday with 800 horses on board for mounted infantry. She also brought 200 recruits for the 5th regulars.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

The Newspaper Office of the Petit Journal Attacked With Stones by a Mob.

WERE DISPERSED WITH A FIRE HOSE.

M. Paul Deroulede, Chief of League Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, of the Chamber, Arrested.

They Refused to Quit the Barracks at Reuilly, Where They Had Entered With a Returning Regiment—The Libre Parole Office Also Attacked.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Thursday evening a crowd of demonstrators broke the windows of the Petit Journal with stones. The staff of the newspaper dispersed the mob with a fire hose, but stones were still thrown from a distance, until the police interfered. This precipitated a fight, in which several persons were wounded, the police making many arrests. M. Paul Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, member of the chamber of deputies for Rambouillet, were placed under arrest for refusing to quit the barracks at Reuilly, where they had entered with a returning regiment. There were other demonstrations and scuffles at intervals during the evening. Up to midnight about 200 arrests had been made, most of the demonstrators being anti-Semites. M. Millevoye was released from custody at 1 o'clock Friday morning.

At about 6:30 p. m. Thursday a crowd of people assembled in front of the office of the Libre Parole and started shouting "Panama" and "Down with Loubet." Several of these persons were promptly arrested and Deputy Millevoye (national republican), who attempted to rescue them, was also placed under arrest, while a friend of his was captured and taken to the police station at the same time. A sergeant of police was seriously injured with a sword stick while making an arrest.

The rioters then became violent and factional fighting ensued whereupon the police charged the mob and dispersed it.

At this hour the city is perfectly quiet. The manifestations of Thursday evening gave no indication of the general feeling or appearance of the city and at no time during the night, except at certain points on the boulevards and in front of the Libre Parole offices has there been any indication that the people thought or cared about the crisis through which they were supposed to be passing.

The arrest of M. Deroulede, Millevoye and Marcel-Habert had a salutary effect. It was on the direct order of M. Dupuy, who gave instructions that these three should be allowed no further license. M. Millevoye was [illegible] hold of as he was cheering the generals on the boulevard Montmartre and pressing forward to shake their hands. M. Deroulede was taken for instigating [illegible] soldiers while returning to barracks near the cemetery, and M. Marcel-Habert, for being mixed up in a row in the Rue Montmartre.

Among those arrested were [illegible] De Choiseul, M. Dellarcourt, [illegible] leyrand and M. Guverville. [illegible] of those taken into custody are charged with assaulting the police [illegible] seditious cries. Some of [illegible] reached the depot with the [illegible] ered with blood and two [illegible] were seriously injured.

M. Deroulede's theatr[illegible] to Gen. Roget to "March [illegible] was evidently prearr[illegible] view of securing notoriety [illegible] himself arrested.

Salutes were fired [illegible] day at Havana in ho[illegible] ton's birthday, and M. [illegible] military governor of the [illegible] of Havana, held a review [illegible] of the department. Gov. [illegible] and staff being present [illegible] held a public reception [illegible] Wednesday evening.

At Stockholm Washington [illegible] was being celebrated [illegible] ball given by the A[illegible] William W. Thomas [illegible] at the American [illegible] those present were [illegible] the crown prince [illegible] Sweden, and Prince [illegible] Douglass, minister [illegible] and almost the entire [illegible]

At Niagara Falls [illegible] ing the great [illegible] gorge. Several [illegible] reported, one of [illegible] branch of the New [illegible] was soon cleared [illegible] der the influence [illegible] the ice palace is [illegible] The ice bridge [illegible] and nothing but [illegible] is retaining it.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GUTTED.

Two Saloons and a Barber Shop Burned Out.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE AT An Early Hour This Morning—Crumrine Family Have a Narrow Escape.

At five minutes of three o'clock this morning the frame buildings on north Main street just north of Watson's grocery were discovered on fire and an alarm was quickly turned in

The upper floors of the little opera building is occupied by a family named Crumrine and a roomer, Mr Grady. They were the first ones to detect the fire and when awakened the rooms were filled almost to suffocation with smoke. The entire family managed to escape but hadn't time to save any of their household effects.

The blaze started in the rear end of the little opera and spread with rapidity to the building adjoining on the south, occupied by a saloon owned by John Kelly, and notwithstanding the efforts of the fire laddies, the structures were completely gutted. The fire was penned in on esther side by two story brick blocks, and there wasn't much chance for a spread.

So far as the loss of the buildings is concerned it doesn't matter as they were recently purchased by J. W. Van Dyke, who intends erecting a handsome block in their stead this spring.

The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The property is owned by John Black, contracted to sell to J. W. Van Dyke, but as the title had not been perfected, the property had not yet been turned over and the insurance goes to him. The loss is fully covered.

DEMURER HEARD.

To the Petition in the City Injunction Case

HEARD THIS MORNING BY Judge Cunningham—Will Render His Decision Saturday.—Court Matters.

The injunction suit filed by City Solicitor Henderson against the Columbus Construction Company relative to the paving of west North street, was to have been heard this morning and all of the witnesses, including the city council and engineer, had been subpoenaed

A demurer to the petition, however, was presented by the attorneys of the Columbia people and was argued before Judge Cunningham in the Sheriff's office. The Judge will render his decision Saturday morning and if the demurer is overruled the trial will begin at once.

NEW CASES.

W. J Ferguson vs Wm. H. Young, transcript.

Watson has Uneeda biscuits.

WILD

Was the Runaway on Jefferson Street Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses hitched to a lumber wagon, ran away on Jefferson street and at the intersection of McKibben collided with a buggy, the occupant jumping just before the crash. One of the runaway horses was badly injured.

Dressed squabs at Elmer crossley's.

HEARD.

Famous Ohio Southern Case Receives Another Airing.

THE BEST LEGAL TALENT From Several States in Attendance—Hearing Before Judge Hubbard.

The famous Ohio Southern case is being heard in common pleas court today before Judge Hubbard, of Defiance. There are many entanglements to straighten out, and the best legal talent in the country represents the opposing sides. An entry was made by Judge Richie December 28, confirming the sale of the road and fixing the fees, etc On January fifth Judge Sheets, of Ottawa, came in without notice to anyone except to Judge Doyle and attorney Lewis, of Toledo, and Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati, who represent the first mortgage bond holders, and proceeded to make an entry setting aside the order of Judge Richie. of Dec 28. The question being considered to day is the motion to again confirm the sale, fix the fees, etc The fight is being made in behalf of the car trust and other interested parties to have the entry of Judge Sheets declared null and void and to have the order of Judge Richie of Dec. 28, stand.

The contention on the part of the first mortgage bondholders is that Judge Sheets' order remain in full force and that the sale of the road is now up for the confirmation of the sale made in November last.

Nearly every attorney in the city was at the court room to listen to the arguments while a large crowd of spectators was in attendance.

The first mortgage bondholders are represented by Judge Doyle and Attorney Lewis, of Toledo.

The purchasing committee is represented by Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati.

The car trust is represented by Mr. Potter, of New York, and Attorneys Leland & Robey, of Lima.

George Saul, formerly president of the Ohio Southern, is represented by H. T. Mathers, of Sidney.

The receivers of the road are represented by Charles N Haskell, of New York, and W. B. Richie, of Lima.

Money savers trade at Watson's.

TOUGH.

Prisoner Released From The Work House Only

TO BE SENT BACK. Lester Ward Before Mayor Prophet For Stealing Chickens.

Lester Ward some time ago was arrested in Van West county for stealing chickens After his arrest it was found he had stolen the chickens from a farmer named Watkins near Gomer in this county and he was acquitted.

Meantime Ward came to Lima and was sent to the Dayton work-house for adultery He was released a day or two ago and was arrested last night on the old charge, chicken theft. He pleaded guilty this morning and the Mayor sentenced him to 30 days in the work-house and fined him $10.00.

Tim Murphy, was arraigned for indecent exposure, and as it is not his first offense Tim will likely follow Ward

Nice fresh soda crackers 6c a pound at Watson's.

CARROLL & COONEY.

NEW DRAPERIES.

New Pillow Tops.

New Couch Covers.

We invite inspection of our NEW LINE of Draperies, Fancy Pillow Tops, Couch Covers, &c.

Note the display in our North show window.

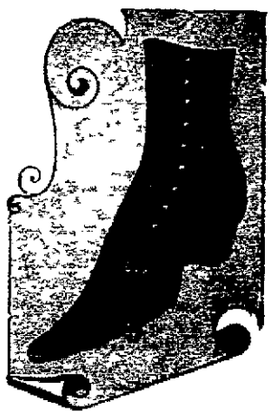
We are prepared to drape Turkish rooms and "cosey corners," same to be the entire satisfaction of the customer or no charge. Estimates cheerfully furnished on application.

CARROLL & COONEY.

GOODING'S.

MID-WINTER . .

SHOE SALE.



Is now in FULL BLAST---A crowded store and a phenomenal business in the midst of the dullest month in the year is the best evidence of the MANY BARGAINS we are offering. We will not carry over any Winter Shoes.

They Must be Sold Now.

Cost and Values are not Being Considered.

HERE ARE SOME PRICES:

Men's Shoes.

Our entire stock of Men's $5 Winter Tan hoes, hand sewed, the product of such makers as Strong, Garfield & Co., Stacy Adams & Co. Shoes that sell everywhere at $5 or $6,

Sale Price $3.50.

The above shoes will not last long at this price.

Our regular $4 Winter Tan and box Calf Lace Shoes. We have these shoes in every size and width. Better styles and quality cannot be put into footwear than is represented in this lot.

Sale Price $2.98.

500 pairs of Men's Calf Shoes, double and single soles, worth 3 and $3.50 a pair,

Sale Price $2.48

One lot of Men's Winter Tan Lace Shoes, sell everywhere at 2 50 and $3,

Sale Price $1.98.

1,000 pairs of Men's Dress and Working Shoes, in lace and congress.

At $1 to $1.25.

Ladies' Shoes.

Our entire line of Ladies' hand sewed Box Calf and Vici Kid lace and button Shoes, made up in the latest style by such makers as Laird, Schober & Co., all sizes and widths. Regular price $5,

Sale Price $3.50.

Ladies' Dongola Kid lace Shoes, the kind you have always paid $3 for. All the new leathers including the very best Vici Kids A better shoe cannot be produced for any such money. Do not over look this shoe.

Sale Price $1.98

Ladies extra fine Kid lace Shoes, new toes, new lasts, all widths and sizes, shoes that sell the world over for $3.50 a pair.

Sale Price $2.73.

300 pair of Ladies' Shoes, shoes that sold from $3. to $4 a pair, most all small sizes, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½.

Sale Price $1.48.

200 pairs of Ladies' lace and button Shoes, worth $1.50,

Sale Price 98c.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

Boys' Winter Tan Shoes, coin and new English toes, hand sewed Shoes that are made to sell at $3 and $3.50.

Sale Price $2.48.

Boys' Calf Lace Shoes, coin toes, all widths and sizes. Have never sold for less than $2 a pair.

Sale Price $1.48,

1,000 pairs Boys' and Youths' lace Shoes, solid and substantial the kind that always give good wear, worth $1.50 to $1.75.

Sale Price $1.25.

One lot of Misses' Spring Heel button Shoes, regular price $1.50.

Sale Price 98c.

800 pairs Children's Shoes that never sold for less than $1.25.

Sale Price 83c.

One lot Men's Wool Lined Alaskas, regular price $1.

Sale Price 50c

Notice Styles and Qualities In Our Show Window.

GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE LIMA NEWS.

VOL. III. NO. 45. LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899. PRICE [illegible]

AMERICAN LINES.

Insurgents Attempted to Break Through and a Hot Engagement Took Place.

THE HOTTEST PROBABLY OF THE WAR

One Detachment of Our Troops Surrounded and Were Compelled to Fight for Their Lives.

The Americans Were Treacherously Attacked on All Sides by the Filipinos—The Shells of the Monitor Monadnock Did Excellent Service.

MANILA, Feb. 24.—The insurgents outside of Manila, emboldened by the action of their sympathizers in the city Wednesday night, began desultory attacks on the American lines Thursday, but were speedily repelled. Other engagements, short and sharp, but generally disastrous to the Filipinos, occurred at several other points. The American loss, so far, is one killed and a dozen wounded.

The monitor Monadnock threw a number of big shells among the rebels, with probably disastrous results. Fires can be seen at a number of points in the rebel positions, no doubt due to the monitor's exploded shells.

There was some trouble in the country between the city and the American lines, caused by native sympathizers, but these were either killed or driven away by troops sent away from the city. Scores of arrests have been made. Business in the city is at a standstill. It is reported the Americans Thursday discovered a plot to burn old Manila Thursday night.

One of the fiercest fights, for a small one, since the war began took place at and around Tondo bridge Thursday afternoon.

A body of daring insurgents, about 250 in number, passed Gen. McArthur's left wing, along the swampy shore near Caloocan during the night and entered the Tondo district, where there are three miles of nipa huts.

Building five trenches across the road they took possession of Tondo bridge, which they held until 2 o'clock. Thus they were in the outskirts of the city, and our line of communication with the front was cut.

Two Minnesota companies sustained the first attack, but held on until reenforced. Capt. N. C. Robinson was wounded in the mouth. Sergt. George Shepherd, Private George Wooding and Thomas Galvin and four others were also slightly wounded.

At noon Thursday one battalion of the 23d infantry, under Maj. Goodale, three companies of Minnesota militia, three Oregon companies and a battalion of the 4th cavalry were ordered from their position.

The troops advanced along and on each side of the road. The insurgents fought from house to house and in this manner eight were killed in one yard. The American advance was somewhat slow.

At Tondo bridge the insurgents made a stubborn fight. They were on our right and in trenched in strong positions in ditches.

Company C, of the 23d infantry, moved out to dislodge them and a hot fight followed. The insurgents only showed their heads from time to time and poured volleys into our line. We here lost one man killed and one wounded. The firing of the 23d men at this point was magnificent.

The nipa huts used as a refuge by the insurgents had to be burned. Hundreds of refugees came into our lines, insurgent soldiers among them, mixed up with weeping women, carrying children.

It was difficult to distinguish the insurgents who threw away their uniforms before being captured.

The American medical department attended to the insurgent wounded as well as to our own.

Finally the insurgent forces were gradually driven toward the shore, where the Monadnock, under the direction of the signal corps on land, directed an effective fire upon them.

During a maneuver the Nebraskans beat up a very rough country for two miles, when they were suddenly taken in the rear by a body of insurgents advancing to the reinforcement of their fellows. Col. Stotenburgh was obliged to face his troops about and drive back the new enemy. The Filipinos fell back when pursued and fought from bush to bush. Finally they disappeared beyond the San Mateo river. The Americans found one insurgent officer and 19 soldiers dead. Our loss was two soldiers severely wounded.

About midday some foreigners in the Tutuban cotton mills in the Tondo district were caught between the fire of the insurgents and Americans, and had an exceedingly exciting experience.

ANCIENT CANNED BEEF.

Original Wrapper of Date 1888, or Some Other Equally Ancient Period, Covered Over by Labels of 1898.

BUCYRUS, O., Feb. 24.—Adjt. Schaber, of the 8th Ohio volunteer regiment, who during the Spanish war handled large quantities of the canned beef provided for the soldiers, says that all the cans bore labels with the figures 1898 printed on them. By soaking the cans these labels could be pulled off, showing an original wrapper with the date 1888 or some other equally ancient period marked on them.

Declines the Nomination.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 24.—President Bashford declined to accept the nomination for governor on the Ohio prohibition ticket, and Rev. George M. Hamill, of Cincinnati, was named to fill the vacancy. Additional resolutions declaring against trusts and asking congress to refuse to seat Congressman elect Roberts, of Utah, were adopted.

Will Manufacture Mirrors.

AKRON, O., Feb. 24.—C. L. Goehring, of Chicago, will commence the construction of the largest hand mirror plant in the country in this city at once. He is the head of a company organized in Akron Thursday. The plant will give employment to 200 people.

Swallowed the Throat Medicine.

AKRON, O., Feb. 24.—Harry France, 18 years of age, went to his room and swallowed a dose of sore throat medicine. A short time afterward his mother found him in a dying condition. He expired inside of half an hour.

Convention Date Fixed.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 24.—At the meeting of the republican central committee it was decided to hold the city and township conventions on Thursday evening, March 16. The delegates will be selected on Tuesday night, March 14, by ballot.

Sam Jones Sick.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—Rev. Sam Jones, who was scheduled to deliver a lecture in this city Thursday night, was compelled to cancel the engagement because of illness. He is at his home in Atlanta, Ga., and said to be in a serious condition.

Hiccoughed Two Weeks.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 24.—William Argabright, a prominent citizen of Donnellsville, was attacked by hiccoughs about two weeks ago, which has continued without cessation, day and night, until the present time. His condition is critical.

Aged Woman Burned.

ROME, O., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Huff, over 80 years of age, was burned to death in her house Thursday. She lived by herself, and the house took fire in the night and she was unable to extinguish it.

Mayo Jury Disagreed.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Feb. 24.—The jury in the "King" Mayo case disagreed, being evenly divided on conviction and acquittal. He will be tried again on the charge of attempting to assassinate Hon. C. W. Kerr.

New Buckeye Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following postmasters were appointed in Ohio Thursday: Ludwick, Highland county, L. T. Warrick; Polo, Miami county, Adam R. Fransler; Tariff, Harrison county, Jos. Barclay.

Murder Suspected.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 24.—The Signal, a local newspaper, Thursday evening offered $50 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Frank F. Shanley, killed in an illegal house February 8.

Prisoner Committed Suicide.

LORAIN, O., Feb. 24.—James Frowen, a demented barber, detained in the Duane street jail, committed suicide Thursday by hanging himself with a chain which he removed from his bed. Heavy drinking drove the man insane.

Farley Nominated for Mayor.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24.—John H. Farley was Thursday night nominated as the democratic candidate for mayor to oppose Mayor McKisson, who was renominated Wednesday night.

Discharged By the Court.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 24.—Isaac D. Smead, the well-known furnace manufacturer, who recently failed for a million and a half, was Thursday discharged by the court.

Enoch T. Carson Dead.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Enoch T. Carson, president of the Knights Templars and Masonic Mutual aid, died Thursday afternoon at 1810 Young street.

Liabilities, $58,309; Assets, None.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Keller, Ettinger & Fink, formerly wholesale jewelers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $58,309; no assets.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

An Agreement Reached on the Reorganization of the United States Army—Satisfactory to All Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The administration and its representatives in congress have reached an agreement with the minority in congress respecting the army reorganization bill, which it is believed, will be satisfactory to all interests. It is probable that formal ratification of the agreement between the majority and minority will be had Thursday.

The compromise is based on an army of 100,000 men, of whom 35,000 will be known as the provisional army and will be enlisted to serve until 1901. Arrangements are made for a full staff corps as in the Hull bill, and generally speaking it is said that the arrangements effected saves those features of that measure which the president regards as most essential, while meeting in a large measure the objection of the minority based on a fear that the regular establishment was to be permanently increased.

The president Thursday morning had a conference with Senators Allison, Hawley, Platt, of Connecticut, Hanna, Spooner and Carter on the compromise. It is believed that the agreement reached removes nearly all danger of an extra session. This provisional army of 35 regiments is to be organized somewhat after the fashion followed during the civil war, the president appointing the line officers, it being understood that those in the volunteer army shall have preference if possible. It being also understood that the matter of providing for a permanent army of 100,000 is to be left to the next congress. The details of the bill, especially in regard to the organization of the provisional army, as it is to be called, will be left to the war department and so incorporated in the bill.

Accepts the Monument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has received a letter from M. Leygues, minister of public instruction and fine arts of France, accepting from the people of the United States the offer of a monument to Gen. LaFayette.

Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 24.—The values policy insurance bill, compelling companies to pay face value of policy on all real property destroyed by fire, became a law without Gov. Atkinson's signature. Gov. Atkinson presented a statement to the legislature giving reasons for not signing the bill. He said he did not veto it because of popular clamor.

BAD FIRE AT MUSCOGEE, I. T.

Many Business Houses Burned Out, Entailing a Loss Aggregating Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Feb. 24.—A fire which started here at 9:30 Wednesday night destroyed nearly one-half of the town, entailing a loss aggregating nearly half a million dollars. The fire began in a negro shanty near the courthouse. It spread east, south and north and destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town and many private residences. There was no loss of life or serious casualties.

It is impossible at this hour to get an estimate of damage to dwellings and other private property. The total damage by the fire is conservatively estimated at $500,000. The fire originated at the same spot as that of five years ago. There was a wind from the west prevailing and the courthouse was only saved by the greatest effort. Several times the front rooms were like a roaring furnace. The presence of loaded firearms, cartridges, oils and explosives and their continuous explosion interfered with the work of extinguishing the fire and endangered life. A few unfortunates lost their self-control and their distress was pitable to behold, but the Anglo-Saxon asserted his manhood in the presence of danger, and a living wall of brawny men restrained them. About 40 per cent. of the loss is covered by insurance.

The Muscogee citizens indicate their intention to rebuild their ruined homes and business. There were many deeds of heroism and the fire company did all that was possible with their limited apparatus. The greatest was the records of the Union Indian agency.

FIVE GREAT SOLDIERS ON THE STAFF OF GEN. E. S. OTIS.

Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis fought the second battle of Manila with a staff of remarkable men. When the insurgents made their onslaught, trusting to find the Americans unprepared and an easy prey, they faced, besides the gallant commanding officer, five great American soldiers. They were MacArthur, Harrison Grey Otis, Anderson, King and Miller. Every one of them was in the fight. Every one of them was waiting for it.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller came out of West Point in 1858 and fought at Malvern Hill, in the Winchester campaign, and at Dinwiddie Court House. He was brevetted for his services in these engagements captain, major and lieutenant colonel. During the war with Spain he was with the Third artillery and in full charge of the defenses of San Francisco. His 41 years' service in the army has been almost a continuous one of service.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Grey Otis' record in the civil war was 49 months in the field, 15 engagements, two wounds in battle and seven promotions. He was brevetted a major on the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Charles King, brigadier general, is the well-known soldier-author of Wisconsin, who at the age of 16 volunteered for the union cause in the civil war and was accepted. From the army he went to West Point, graduated, and then returned to active service. In November, 1874, he was dangerously wounded at Sunset Pass. He fought through the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaigns of 1876, but in 1879 the opening of his old Indian wound forced him to retire from the service. He then joined the national guard of Wisconsin, in which he has since been a colonel.

Thomas H. Anderson, until he became a brigadier general, was the senior colonel of the regular army. Like Otis, Gen. Anderson is Ohio born. He was a lawyer before the civil war, but left the bar to enlist as a private soldier in the regular army. He served throughout the war, fought in 18 battles and was wounded four times.

Arthur MacArthur was the last of the brigadier generals of volunteers ordered to Manila when Gen. Merritt was organizing the American forces there. During the Spanish war he was at Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilization of the army. He served in the civil war as a first lieutenant and adjutant of Wisconsin volunteers. At the end of the war he was a brevet colonel of volunteers. He was appointed major and assigned to the adjutant general's department in 1889.

HE CREATED A SENSATION.

German Consul General at Montreal Refused to Kneel During Celebration of Requiem Mass for M. Faure.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Herr Bopp, the German consul general, created a sensation at the requiem mass celebrated in Notre Dame cathedral Thursday in commemoration of the death of the late President Faure, of France. When the Host was elevated every one, even the Anglican bishop of Montreal, knelt, with the exception of Herr Bopp, who in his official uniform, remained standing.

Herr Bopp, when asked his reason for not kneeling, said: "I think there were some others who did the same, but probably I was more noticed on account of my uniform. When a German Protestant wishes to show his reverence he does it by standing up and bowing his head, not by kneeling down."

THEY CREATED A SCENE.

The Social Democrats in the German Reichstag Censured and Warned by the Vice President.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—In the reichstag Thursday during the discussion of the budget of the department of justice the social democrats referred to a case in which a number of workmen had been heavily sentenced. The public prosecutor of Saxony made some remarks which were objectionable to the social democrats, who created a violent scene. The vice president ordered the deputies to resume their seats and was greeted with cries of "What insolence."

Thereupon the vice president censured the social democrats and warned them that other measures would be taken if they continued behaving in that manner.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Amendments Appropriating Moneys for Different Purposes Offered in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Notice was Thursday given by senators of various amendments to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the most important of which are the following: Mr. McBride, appropriating $300,000 for the improvement of Yaquina bay, Oregon, and $225,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for Puget sound.

By Mr. Warren, appropriating $360,000 for the construction of a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

By Mr. Simon, extending the limit of cost on the custom-house at Portland, Ore., to $1,200,000.

Reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The war department has arranged to dispatch further reinforcements to Gen. Otis at Manila. The regiments selected are the 9th infantry, now at New York, and the 6th infantry, at San Antonio, Tex. Both these regiments will go by way of San Francisco. It is expected that the transports taking them will be able to leave by March 15.

M. Faure's Remains Buried.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The funeral procession carrying the remains of M. Faure to the grave completed its long route, and entered the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. The whole way was traversed without unpleasant incident. The military and police arrangements throughout were admirable.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Thursday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $271,442,699; gold reserve, $828,226,278.

President Loubet gave a diplomatic dinner Thursday evening to the foreign delegates who attended the funeral of ex-President Faure.

A Michigan syndicate has been formed to erect a $500,000 hotel at Pasadena, Cal., to be run on the European plan in connection with the tourist business.

Agents in Paris of the Filipinos have received news from Iloilo saying that the outbreak of fire there was not the work of the natives, but was started by the American shells.

Memorial services for the late Felix Faure, president of France, were held in the French Catholic church of Notre Dame des Victoires in San Francisco Friday. Father Loude preached in French.

The house has unanimously agreed to an amendment to the naval appropriation bill creating the grade of admiral of the navy. It was adopted with a shout. It is intended for Adm. Dewey.

A solemn high mass of requium for the late President Faure was celebrated Thursday at the church of St. Vincent de Paul, New York. The service was under the auspices of the French Benevolent society.

The Filipino agents in London have received a cablegram from Agoncillo, the agent in America of Aguinaldo, says the former is coming to Europe in order to endeavor to enlist the sympathies of European governments.

Funeral Services at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—An impressive requiem was sung Thursday for the repose of the soul of the late President Faure at the Hedwig church at which Emperor William, the court, Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the ministers of the council of state and the member of the diplomatic corps, including Mr. White, the United States ambassador, were present. Emperor William conversed with the French ambassador, Marquis de Noailles.

Transport Minnewaska at Santiago

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 24.—The United States transport Minnewaska arrived Thursday with 800 horses on board for mounted infantry. She also brought 290 recruits for the 5th regulars.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

The Newspaper Office of the Petit Journal Attacked With Stones by a Mob.

WERE DISPERSED WITH A FIRE HOSE.

M. Paul Deroulede, Chief of League Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, of the Chamber, Arrested.

They Refused to Quit the Barracks at Reuilly, Where They Had Entered With a Returning Regiment—The Libre Parole Office Also Attacked.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Thursday evening a crowd of demonstrators broke the windows of the Petit Journal with stones. The staff of the newspaper dispersed the mob with a fire hose, but stones were still thrown from a distance, until the police interfered. This precipitated a fight, in which several persons were wounded, the police making many arrests. M. Paul Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, member of the chamber of deputies for Rambouillet, were placed under arrest for refusing to quit the barracks at Reuilly, where they had entered with a returning regiment. There were other demonstrations and scuffles at intervals during the evening. Up to midnight about 200 arrests had been made, most of the demonstrators being anti-Semites. M. Millevoye was released from custody at 1 o'clock Friday morning.

At about 6:30 p. m. Thursday a crowd of people assembled in front of the office of the Libre Parole and started shouting "Panama" and "Down with Loubet." Several of these persons were promptly arrested and Deputy Millevoye (national republican), who attempted to rescue them, was also placed under arrest, while a friend of his was captured and taken to the police station at the same time. A sergeant of police was seriously injured with a sword stick while making an arrest.

The rioters then became violent and factional fighting ensued whereupon the police charged the mob and dispersed it.

At this hour the city is perfectly quiet. The manifestations of Thursday evening gave no indication of the general feeling or appearance of the city and at no time during the night, except at certain points on the boulevards and in front of the Libre Parole offices has there been any indication that the people thought or cared about the crisis through which they were supposed to be passing.

The arrest of M. Deroulede, Millevoye and Marcel-Mabert had a salutary effect. It was on the direct order of M. Dupuy, who gave instructions that these three should be allowed no further license. M. Millevoye was [illegible] hold of as he was cheering the generals on the boulevard Montmartre and pressing forward to shake their hands.

M. Deroulede was taken for insulting soldiers while returning to barracks near the cemetery, and M. Marcel-Habert, for being mixed up in a row in the Rue Montmartre.

Among those arrested were Duc De Choiseul, M. DeHarcourt, M. Talleyrand and M. Cuverville. Nearly all of those taken into custody are charged with assaulting the police or uttering seditious cries. Some of the rioters reached the depot with their faces covered with blood and two policemen were seriously injured.

M. Deroulede's theatrical invitation to Gen. Roget to "March to the Elysee" was evidently prearranged with a view of securing notoriety and getting himself arrested.

Salutes were fired at noon Thursday at Havana in honor of Washington's birthday, and Maj. Gen. [illegible], military governor of the city of Havana, held a review of the department, Gov. [illegible] and staff being present. [illegible] held a public reception in the Wednesday evening.

At Stockholm Washington's birthday was being celebrated by a ball given by the [illegible] William W. Thomas [illegible] at the American [illegible] those present were the crown prince of Sweden, and Prince [illegible] Douglass, minister [illegible] and almost the entire [illegible]

At Niagara Falls [illegible] ing the great [illegible] gorge. Several [illegible] reported, one of [illegible] branch of the New [illegible] was soon cleared [illegible] der the influence [illegible] the ice palace [illegible] The ice bridge [illegible] and nothing [illegible] is retaining it.

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Wisconsin Cheese Makers

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

The seventh annual convention of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association was held in Madison, February 1-3. The attendance was large, and an excellent interest was manifest. The members were welcomed to the city by the mayor of Madison, who said he believed to be true the statement that agriculture and dairying form the basis for the advancement commercially of this great country of ours.

Professor John W. Decker was called to the floor and made a few remarks. He said that the association should have state aid for the publication of its reports, and for the prosecution of the work it has undertaken. Just at this time there is more money in cheese than in butter, as butter is selling at 18 cents a pound and cheese at over 10 cents. Butter would have to sell at 28 cents per pound to return the makers as much as cheese is now bringing. But it is probable that this condition of things will not long exist, for the result of the better prices for cheese will be that buttermakers will go into the production of cheese, thus increasing the supply of cheese till it will fall in price to compare with butter. The fall in the price of butter is due to the fact that oleomargarine is still allowed to be colored and palmed off on the people as pure butter. The only remedy seems to be national legislation raising the revenue tax from 2 to 10 cents per pound on all oleomargarine colored as butter.

Adolph Schoenman said that the society had been formed for the purpose of educating cheesemakers to make better cheese. The manufacture of filled cheese in Wisconsin has been largely stopped. The cheesemakers are learning that it pays to educate their patrons in the care of milk, and have found that it pays to educate themselves in the curing of their cheese. Canada has captured the European market while the United States was fooling with filled cheese. As a result of making filled cheese, the reputation that Wisconsin had got by hard years of labor was suddenly lost.

Stephen Faville.—We are capable of doing better work than we have done in the past. A Chicago cheese merchant told me that he was buying cheese from the east because he could get it cheaper, and in Chicago it is branded as Wisconsin cheese. Other Chicago merchants are doing the same. That at least proves that Wisconsin cheese has a name. The home trade should be catered to. Within the last few years, especially, I have found it hard to get cheese that is satisfactory—not such as our home market demands. If this home demand be catered to Wisconsin herself will consume every pound of cheese made within her borders. Go even into our Wisconsin grocery stores and you find they are selling New York cheese and [illegible] of it is very poor.

John W. Decker.—These discussions have been of great help to all of us. Much of the advance we have made has been due to such conventions as this, and thoughts thus thrown out have borne fruit in inventions of great value to the dairy industries.

H. C. Adams, dairy and food commissioner, said that during the last year he had noticed great improvement in the management of cheese factories, which are cleaner and better taken care of, and the milk they are using is cleaner. We are making better cheese than ever before, and we are doing it in a more systematic way. A large part of our cheese is going into the south, where it is taking the place [illegible] cheese.

[illegible] W. Chadwick spoke on the outlook for the cheese industry in Wisconsin. He said that according to [illegible] gathered in 1895 there were [illegible] Wisconsin 843,390 cows, of which [illegible] were contributing milk for the [illegible] of cheese. It has been said [illegible] Americans taste cheese where [illegible] eat it. It seems strange that [illegible] for cheese has never been developed in this country. One great [illegible] is that we have such cheap [illegible] that the people have never seen [illegible] necessity of substituting cheese [illegible] meat. Wisconsin manufactures [illegible] of all the cheese made in [illegible] United States. The cheese industry is not what it should be in Wisconsin, where the soil, water and climate are suitable for its production.

[illegible] report of the treasurer showed [illegible] to be $277 ex[illegible] $264.92, leaving a balance [illegible] treasury of $12.08.

[illegible] Powell spoke on how to pro[illegible] cheese. A large part of our [illegible] as good as is produced any[illegible] the world, and there is no [illegible] every factory in Wisconsin [illegible] produce good cheese. Last [illegible] Wisconsin cheese sold higher [illegible] York cheese, and this is due [illegible] instruction given by our travel[illegible] instructors. Good cheese [illegible] only from good milk, and [illegible] kind of milk should be re[illegible]

[illegible] Mason spoke on the qualifica[illegible] to be an up-to-date [illegible]. He spoke also of the [illegible] laws compelling the keeping [illegible] cheese factories, and said that [illegible] easy to get such laws if we [illegible] bring a sample of the smell [illegible] our cheese factories into [illegible]

[illegible] read a paper on the [illegible] milk for cheese making. He [illegible] cows should never be pas[illegible], swampy land where they [illegible] access to slough holes and [illegible] water.

[illegible] spoke on the ripen[illegible] in relation to the flavor in cheese. The one most important lack in cheese is lack in flavor, and much of this poor flavor is due to poor milk.

R. C. Dassow told how to cook and cut the curd, and Chauncy Beckwith spoke on marketing the cheese. Mr. Beckwith believes in individual ownership of factories and in individual marketing of products.

Prof. Haecker of Minnesota sent a paper on feeds and feeding. He said that he regarded the question of proper feeding as paramount at this time, for the reason that it is not possible for the farmers to exchange at once the cattle they have for better ones, but that by proper feeding millions of dollars worth of feed can be saved.

U. S. Baer told about the school house meetings they have been holding in different parts of the state. He said that the attendance at these meetings was a surprise to all. It had been said that the farmers could be got out only at certain seasons, but he had found the interest to be so great that the farmers had come in large numbers to discuss topics related to milk and cheese.

One of the most interesting addresses was by the Hon. D. M. McPherson of Canada. He is the largest cheese manufacturer in the world, owning sixty factories. He is in every sense a scientific worker, and has been engaged in the business for thirty years. He is the father of the traveling dairy schools of Canada. A proof of his success as a cheesemaker is the fact that the cheese from all his factories is so uniform that it sells as one make in the English market.

An event was the cutting of the first prize cheese, which had scored perfect in everything except make up. It was entirely eaten up by the audience, and was by many pronounced the best they had ever tasted. If the American market could be supplied with such cheese, there would be no need of a foreign market.

Prof. King spoke interestingly on the construction of curing rooms. He illustrated by means of drawings the manner in which rooms could be kept cool by means of the cold belt of earth twenty feet under the surface of the ground.

Professor Henry said that cheese making was dying out in the eastern states where it had begun, but was developing in Wisconsin. There should be a thousand more cheese factories in Wisconsin than are now in operation. Incidentally he mentioned that he is going to ask the legislature for $35,000 more for the enlargement of the dairy school.

Experiments in Butter Making.

The discovery of the important part played by various bacteria in producing the flavor and aroma of butter has led to the introduction of what are known as commercial butter cultures, and dairymen have been led to hope that by the use of such cultures and of the process of pasteurizing, the quality of their butter might be materially improved. Recent trials at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, however, reported in Bulletins No. 45 and No. 46, now in press, seem to indicate that cleanliness, the careful selection of milk, and close attention to details promise to effect more in improving the flavor of our butter than pasteurizing and the use of commercial cultures. With pasteurized cream, the acid-forming cultures were found to give slightly but distinctly better results than were obtained from unpasteurized cream ripened spontaneously, while non-acid-forming cultures gave results, if anything, slightly inferior to those obtained by spontaneous ripening. With unpasteurized cream, as might have been expected, the results were less marked. A homemade "starter," however, carefully prepared from skim milk, was found to give as good, if not better, results than the more expensive commercial cultures, and this was true both with pasteurized and with raw cream. No distinctly beneficial results were observed from pasteurizing, although the experiments were not specially planned to test this point.

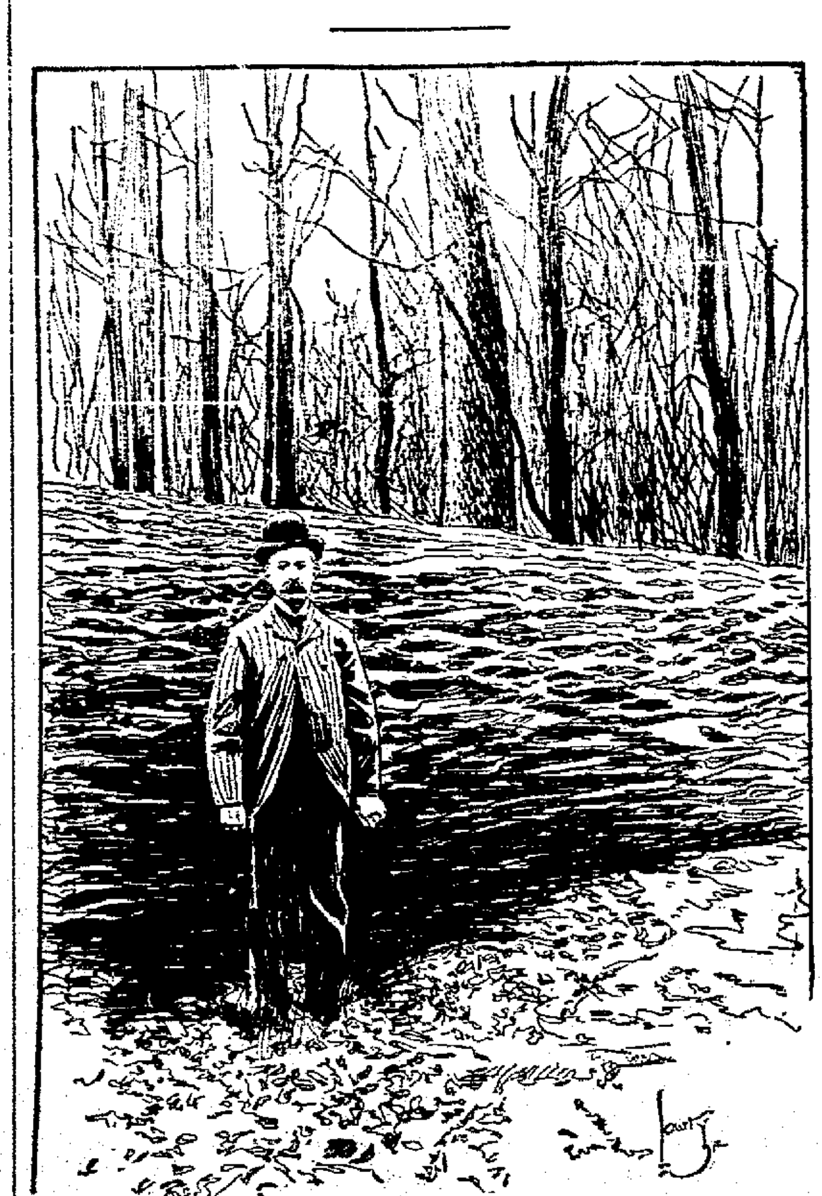
These results are similar to those recently published by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the two taken together do not seem to indicate that, under present conditions, marked advantages are to be anticipated from the use of the commercial cultures.

Trials were also made of heating milk to a temperature of about 165 degrees F. before separating, but without any marked effect on the flavoring of the resulting butter.

Small Percentage of Good Butter.

At the Illinois Dairymen's convention, J. H. Monrad referred to the fact that the Department of Agriculture had been making experiments in sending first-class butter from Iowa to England, and that it had sold there for a good price. He said, however, that this butter must be the very best, and that kind of butter sells well at home. The percentage of first-class butter is so small that the amount that could be exported from year to year is insignificant. Mr. Monrad is right. America cannot hope to become a factor in the European butter markets till we can make a larger percentage of good butter. So long as less than 25 per cent of the creamery butter arriving at the great commission houses is what may be called first-class, so long will our struggle for the foreign market be futile. It may be easy enough to get an entrance into those markets by means of specially made consignments, but any considerable expansion of the trade would certainly result in bringing in goods "not up to sample." The campaign of education that is going on may accomplish what we desire, but there is much to be done. If less than 25 per cent of the creamery butter is first-class, what can be said of the great mass of butter not made by creameries. For export purposes we must not only have good butter, but it must have uniformity.

A MONSTROUS LOG OF WALNUT



ONE HUNDRED FOOT SECTION OF BLACK WALNUT TREE, 7 FEET IN DIAMETER AND 23 FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE.

Mishawaka, Ind., Correspondence: Above photograph shows a section of one of the black walnut trees recently purchased by a local lumber company. There were fifty-one trees in the clump, located in Cass county, Michigan, and the price paid was $10,000 in cash. The section shown in the picture is 100 feet long, 22.99 feet in circumference and 7 feet in diameter. Five men with arms extended can encompass the tree and there are a number of others of the same size in the clump. Most of the trees have been felled and are being cut up and shipped to England.

Chilblains and Corns.

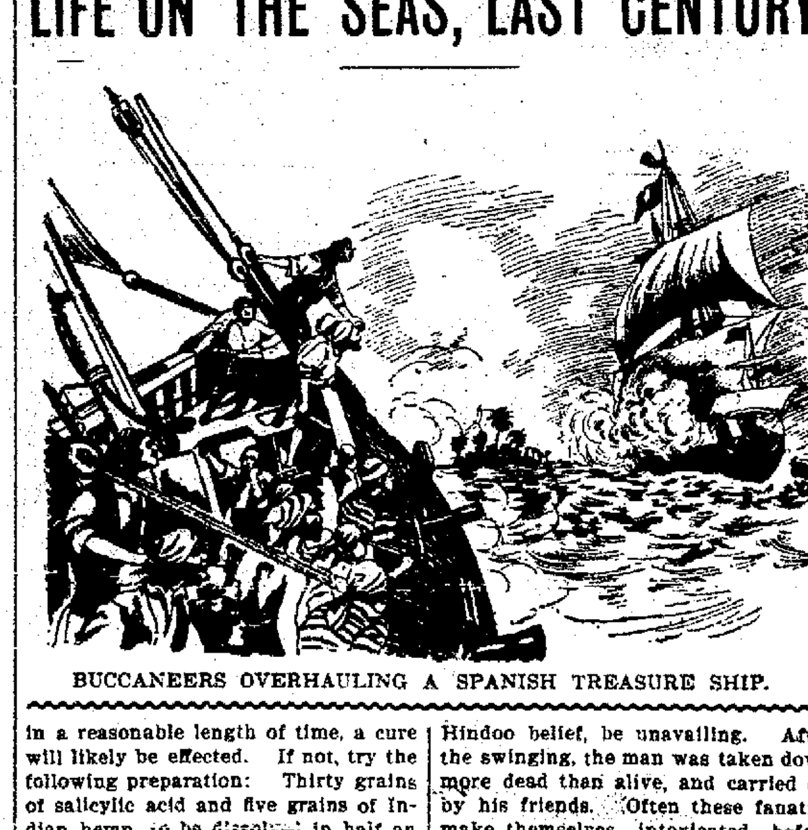
To cure an ordinary case of chilblain take a piece of lemon, sprinkle fine salt over it and rub the feet well. A sure cure for broken chilblains is the following: Take a quarter of a pint of oil of sweet almonds, one ounce of Venice turpentine, three ounces of lanoline and one ounce of beeswax cut into shreds, melt all together in a white ware pot and then put aside to cool, stirring occasionally to prevent the preparation from becoming too hard. Spread this ointment on lint and keep the chilblains covered with it at night and as much of the day as practicable.

If you are troubled with soft corns do not fail to try the following treatment: Soak the feet well at night in hot water in which have been dissolved a few crystals of permanganate of potash. Then dry carefully, especially between the toes, and dust the skin in these parts freely with a mixture of tannic acid and boracic acid. Next morning wash carefully with pure soft soap and cold water, thoroughly dry, and powder with boracic acid. A piece of lemon or a split raisin bound on a hard corn will very often cure it. The first application may produce soreness, but if treatment is persistent in a reasonable length of time, a cure will likely be effected. If not, try the following preparation: Thirty grains of salicylic acid and five grains of Indian hemp, to be dissolved in half an ounce of collodion.

A Hook-Swinging Ceremony in India.

A strange and terrible practice of the Hindoos, which has been prohibited by the British government, is that of hook-swinging; but even now this ceremony often takes place in out-of-the-way districts. The following account of a hook-swinging ceremony is supplied by a missionary who witnessed the scene some years ago. "A high post," he says, "was erected and a lever of bamboo made to turn upon the top of the post by a cord fixed at one end. To the other end of the lever a cord was also attached, and had fixed to it a great hook. Then a religious fanatic, whose back has been rubbed and pinched to deaden the feeling, had the hook placed through his flesh, and was at once raised in the air by those who had hold of the opposite end of the lever. A man then took hold of the swinging cord by which the lever was turned, and commenced running round the post in a circle. Of course, the unfortunate victim at the other end of the pole was swung round at a frightful speed, and his flesh was torn by the hook in a terrible manner. The most remarkable part of the ceremony was that the man never winced or shed a tear. Had he done so, his terrible penance would, according to Hindoo belief, be unavailing. After the swinging, the man was taken down more dead than alive, and carried off by his friends. Often these fanatics make themselves intoxicated before they go through the rite."

LIFE ON THE SEAS, LAST CENTURY.



BUCCANEERS OVERHAULING A SPANISH TREASURE SHIP.

Typhoid in the Quaker City.

According to a comparison made by the Philadelphia Ledger, the number of deaths from typhoid fever was nearly as large in Philadelphia last year as in New York, although New York has more than three times as large a population.

Suggestive.

Spick—A new doctor has moved in next door; but his very name would kill his business. Span—What is it? Spick—Phil Graves.

Private Grave Yards in China.

There are no large cemeteries in China. Every family has its own graveyard, as spacious as possible, and thus a large part of the best land is given up to the dead, the worship of whom is the first principle in Chinese religion.

Owning Their Own Gas Plants.

More than 200 municipalities in England, Scotland and Ireland now own the municipal gas works.

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Single meals 15 cents.
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We serve the best meal in the city.
Give us a call.

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69 PUBLIC SQUARE

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 9th, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry of the 7th, I would say the preparations give good satisfaction, and I believe will sell better when the public become more acquainted with them.
C. W. WAGNER,
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For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

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CAPT. PRICE A LINGUIST.

A Big man built like an athlete entered the Tenderloin police station one night last week. The man's clothing and bearing stamped him as a foreigner. He wore high-heeled boots and a cap that might have been worn by a United States army officer when on duty if it wasn't devoid of gold braid. The man's light-brown beard was cut in a peculiar fashion, and as he approached the sargeant's desk he attracted the attention of half a dozen plain clothes men who were chatting in a corner of the room. The embryo detective came forward as the newcomer removed his cap and stood waiting the sergeant's attention.

"Bet he's been 'touched' for his roll," said one of the plain clothes men.

"I guess it's a 'squai, all right,'" whispered another.

"What do you want, sir?" asked the sergeant brusquely.

The newcomer spoke in a strange tongue that baffled his listeners. After a deal of talking and gesticulating on both sides, the stranger managed to make known that he was lost. Detectives never lose a chance to show their cleverness, and here was an opportunity too good to be neglected. They threw broadsides of East Side and Mulberry Bend jargon at the stranger, it is recorded by the New York Sun, but to their surprise he did not understand.

"He's not Yiddish," said one of the detectives.

"Nor he isn't a ginny," said another of the amateur linguists.

The stranger was still gesticulating and trying to make himself understood when the station house door opened and Capt. Price, accompanied by several friends, entered. Capt. Price looked at the unknown man before the desk. He approached him, and to the surprise of the other men present and to the intense delight of the stranger, addressed him in the tongue he had been trying to make others understand. The stranger literally hugged the police captain as he poured forth a torrent of words. Price talked fluently in the stranger's tongue, and at the first break in the two-sided confab he explained the stranger's nationality.

"He is a Russian who is visiting this country with several of his countrymen. He is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, and to-night after dinner he wandered too far away from the hotel and got lost. One of you plain clothes men take him over to the hotel."

"That's a new one on me, Price," said one of the captains friends after the Russian had departed. "When did you learn Russian?"

"A good many years ago," said Price. "Come into my office and be comfortable, and I'll tell you how and where I learned the language."

"It is not generally known by my friends," began the police captain, "that I was once in the United States army. I enlisted as a private in the Second United States artillery when I was nineteen years old and was assigned to Battery H. That was in 1865. Two years later the negotiations began between Russia and the United States as to the purchase of Alaska. The price agreed upon was $7,200,000, as some of you know, and when the deal was completed the government sent men north to take possession. Battery H, of the Second United States artillery was doing service on the coast when it was ordered to proceed to Alaska. The American soldiers who were sent north to place the Stars and Stripes over the newly acquired territory were under the command of Gen. Jefferson Davis—Union Jeff—who was appointed the military commander of Alaska. On Oct. 18, 1867, the territory formally passed over to the United States, Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. A., being the commissioner appointed to receive it.

"Upon the arrival of the American troops in Alaska we went at once to Sitka, which was then the seat of the Russian military governor. Sitka is on Baronoff island, the island taking its name, I believe, from the man who founded the town of Sitka. The principal dwelling in Sitka in those days was Baronoff castle, where the Russian military governor held forth. He was a Russian prince—Maksutoff by name. The second day after our arrival in Sitka a son was born to Prince Maksutoff.

"The Russians are great people for having a big time at a birth or a marriage or a feast day of any kind. The arrival of a new heir to the house of Maksutoff was the occasion of the biggest kind of a blowout.

"Now I am going to skip from Alaska to New York. You all remember the Columbian celebration in April, 1893. Three Russian warships, the Dimitri Donskol, the General Admiral and the Rynda, represented the czar in the naval parade. The day of the land parade, April 29, I was in charge of several platoons of police in Forty-second street. I was standing at Eighth avenue when the English marines and sailors from the British warships passed by. The Russian sailors and marines turned into Eighth avenue from Forty-first street as the Britishers came to a halt not far from where I was standing. The officer in charge of the Russians evidently was at a loss as to where to take his position in the marching line. I accosted him and bid him the time of day in his own tongue. He greeted me cordially.

"'We follow the British,' he said. 'Are we on the right road?'

"'The British are directly ahead of you,' I replied.

"So surprised was the Russian at finding a New York policeman familiar with his own tongue that when he got his men in position he came back to talk with me. He brought back a fine-looking young man, who wore the uniform of a lieutenant.

"'Captain,' he said to me, 'let me introduce to you my worthy friend and fellow officer, Lieut. Maksutoff.'

"That name was strangely familiar to me. I repeated it over and over again, to the surprise of the two officers. 'I knew of a Russian of that name,' I said, 'who was military governor of Alaska when the territory was sold to the United States. The second day after the arrival of the United States soldiers at Sitka a son was born to the military governor.'

"'I am that son,' said the lieutenant.

"That made us friends. They insisted on my paying them a visit on board the Dimitri Douskol. I spent a whole day aboard the warship and was treated royally. In fact, I don't think I ever had a better time. Both officers and men treated me as if I was of their own race.

"To get back to my experience in Alaska. Sitka was a Russian penal colony for years before it became our property. The majority of the inhabitants were Indians. There were many Russian families living in the city, and it was from them I picked up what I know of their language. It was often very useful to me in Alaska. But the Indian jargon that I learned was the greatest help to me. Because of my slight knowledge of the two languages I was allowed many privileges that other privates did not enjoy.

"There were half a dozen tribes of Indians in Alaska in those days. The best known tribe was the Aleuts. There was a stockade about the city of Sitka, and the Indians in that vicinity lived in small huts outside of the place. When the American took possession the boys did everything in their power to be on friendly terms with the Indians.

"The Hudson Bay company had printed for the use of its agents and employes a book of the Indian jargon. I got hold of a copy of the book and soon learned its contents. With what I picked up besides I could make known my wants to the Indians. This pleased them immensely, and anything they had that I wanted I would get. The boys didn't get much fresh meat in those days from the States. Game was plentiful in Alaska, and I was a corking good shot with a rifle. I would be delegated to replete the camp's larder. I would get three or four Indians with whom I was on friendly terms and I would start away. I might be gone three or four days at a time, but I never failed to bring back the meat I had been sent after.

"During the time I was in Alaska only twice did the Indians cause trouble. The first time a practical joker in our own camp caused the rumpus. It was the Fourth of July, 1868. I remember it well because I was Gen. Davis' orderly that day. The general had his headquarters in Baronoff castle, and in honor of the day he had a little spread in his office. There were several bottles of whisky, some fancy cakes and fruit that had been sent to him by his friends at home. The practical joker I have mentioned saw in the general's spread a chance to have some fun. Three Indian chiefs, one of whom was called Hole-in-the-Mouth and another Sitka Jack (the third buck's name I have forgotten), were informed by the practical joker that there was 'heap plenty rum' up at the general's quarters. The joker told the three Indians to pay the general a visit and they would get all the firewater they could drink. The three chiefs sallied forth to make the call. I announced them to Gen. Davis.

"'What do they want,' asked the general.

"'Want to pay you a visit in honor of the day,' I answered.

"'Show them in,' said the general.

"The three chiefs lined up in front of the general's desk, and in their name I wished the general many compliments of the day. Davis ordered me to invite the Indians to partake of some refreshment. I pointed to the table on which the whisky bottles stood. The bucks jumped forward and each grabbed a bottle and placed it under his blanket. Gen. Davis nearly had a spasm when he saw his visitors' idea of his hospitality.

"'Tell them, orderly,' he yelled, 'that they mustn't take all the whisky. I only invited them to have a drink.'

"I did as I was told. The Indians grunted in disgust and reluctantly put the bottles back on the table. We didn't have any whisky glasses in camp those days. Ordinary tumblers were in the general's quarters to treat the visiting guests. I gave each Indian a tumblerful of whisky, and they gulped it down in one drink. I gave them some fruit and got rid of them as soon as I could.

"It was the custom to drive the Indians outside of the stockade every day when it began to get dark. This day a corporal named McClintock and a squad of men had driven all the Indians outside the stockade about the time the three chiefs had taken their departure from Gen. Davis' quarters. The bucks had started off arm in arm. The whisky they had drank had begun to make itself felt. I watched the three departing guests making for the gate. They were within a hundred yards of it when McClintock and his men spied them. McClintock's men brusquely ordered the Indians to hurry on. The Indians didn't move fast enough, and the corporal's men unfortunately prodded them with their bayonets. The whisky made the Indians courageous. The Indians turned on the corporal's men and vowed vengeance. They quickened their steps and made for the gate. There a sentry was on duty. One of the three chiefs grabbed his musket, wrenched it from his hand and felled him with the butt of it. Then they made for their village.

"The alarm was given instantly. All the men were called to quarters and twenty volunteers were asked for to go and bring in those three Indians dead or alive. I was one of the volunteers. It was dark when we started out to find them. We were out all night searching for our quarry. At daylight the next morning there was a white rag flying from the top of every Indian hut within reach of Sitka. Most of the Indians had taken to flight. We got our men the same day, though, and they were imprisoned. The sentry they had run afoul of died the next morning from the hurt he received. The scare we threw into the Indians about Sitka had a lasting effect.

"The second time we had trouble with the Indians I also took part in chasing them. Word was received that a party of miners on their way north to what is now the Klondike had been waylaid and murdered by Indians. Sixty of us started out to avenge the American miners' deaths. We carried six months' provisions. We were gone four months and traveled over a thousand miles. We had several skirmishes with the Indians and taught them it was a bad thing to monkey with Uncle Sam's regulars. Our party visited seven Indian villages and we put the torch to every one of them. It had a salutary effect.

"The Fourth of July fallowing the one on which the three chiefs became unruly was a great day in Sitka. The boys had notified the Indians the environs that they were to be on hand at a certain spot to take part in the festivities. We organized games for the Indians to take part in. We got a big pole, made it smooth, and greased it. We planted it upright, and on the top of it placed a plug of tobacco. That was to be the prize for the Indian who climbed the pole. Now, an Indian will do almost anything for a plug of tobacco or a drink of whisky. It was the first time they had ever tried to climb a greased pole, and they amused us for several hours trying to get that plug of tobacco. We had sack races, and then the grand event of the day took place. A bottle of whisky was anchored 100 yards out in what is known as Sitka bay. Three war canoes full of Indians were to compete for the prize. There is a war canoe just like the ones used that day in the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, and if any of you have ever seen it you know it will hold forty or fifty persons. These three canoes certainly held that many Indians apiece.

"We lined them up together on the beach, and at the word they got an even start. They fairly flew through the water, neck and neck, all aiming for the same goal. The distance was short and the bows of the three canoes came together with a crash. You talk about railroad wrecks. In an instant the air was full of flying bodies. The canoes were wrecked, and every Indian who was in the race had to swim to shore. The only happy Indian in the lot was the one who happened to obtain the much coveted prize. He was nearly torn to pieces the same night because he refused to share the spoils with his fellows.

"Easter day is a very joyous occasion in the Russian-Greek church. The custom of the orthodox Russians on that day is beautiful to my way of thinking. All good Russians get painted Easter eggs such as we are familiar with, and when they meet a friend or acquaintance they exchange eggs. An egg will pass through many hands during the Russian Easter festivities.

"I will never forget an incident of my first Easter in Sitka. The bishop of the Russian cathedral in Sitka requested Gen. Davis to send a couple of men and a firing piece to the cathedral on Easter morning to fire a salute in honor of Christ's resurrection. I was one of the three privates sent to the cathedral with a twenty-four-pound howitzer. We were to fire a salute at a given time.

"We greased the howitzer well and put in a full charge. We were stationed just outside the cathedral. When we got the word we let her go. The concussion was so great that all the windows on the side of the cathedral nearest us were broken. Many rushed from the church, and there was great excitement among the worshipers. During the uproar that followed one of the church dignitaries ran out and yelled at us:

"'Stop, stop! Christ has risen.'

"I was in Alaska nearly three years. I learned a few things about the country and its inhabitants in that time. My only regret now is that I didn't push further north when I had the opportunity into the world-famous Klondike district. If I had been a miner those days instead of one of Uncle Sam's regulars I might now be posing as a millionaire. As it is, I am only a police captain in charge of a district that thrives on its past reputation for wickedness."

NAPOLEON III. AND IV.

How the Little Emperor Got His Appellation.

Paris Correspondence London Post: Whatever may be the immediate chances of a Bonapartist restoration in France, there is no doubt that the present representative of the Napoleons is taking the situation seriously. It is even reported that a proclamation to the French people, signed by "Napoleon IV.," is in print, ready to be posted in Paris at the psychological moment, and the very name suggests strange recollections, especially on this, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. There has always been some mystery as to why that particular Napoleon was called "the third," for it was by the merest fiction that the Duc de Reichstadt, son of the great Bonaparte, can be considered to have reigned. The traditional story of how the numeral first came to be thought of was originally related, within a month after Lord Cowley, our ambassador to Paris, to Lord Malmesbury, our foreign secretary. It was that the prefect of Bourges, where the prince-president slept the first night of his progress in provincial France in the autumn of 1852, had given instructions that the people were to shout "Vive Napoleon!" but he wrote "Vive Napoleon!!!" and the crowd took the three marks of exclamation as the Roman numeral III, and shouted accordingly.

One of the band of conspirators who surrounded Louis Napoleon at and after the coup d'etat wanted in later days, however, to have the glory of inventing the numeral, and in his posthumously published "Memoirs" the once notorious Duc de Persigny declared that it was he who, on his own account, gave the necessary order to the prefect.

"There is a train," he began, "leaving Paris for Bourges in an hour. Take care to catch it. Resume your duties without seeing any one here, and without letting a soul know your secret instructions. These instructions are 'L'Empire! Vive l'Empereur!' and let us not make a mistake. The Duc de Reichstadt never reigned, but he was proclaimed emperor by his father. Render, then, this homage to the memory of a great man; announce the nephew as Napoleon III. I have already told you to summon all the municipalities of your department. Set in hand, without losing a moment, flags inscribed 'Vive l'Empereur!' on one side, and 'Vive Napoleon III!' on the other. Place the same inscription on the triumphal arches under which the prince will pass. Preserve the utmost secrecy in these preparations, and when the day comes telegraph to me from hour to hour all that occurs."

Persigny's story, however, is little more than a turgid amplification of the postscript of a letter written to Malmesbury during the prince-president's progress by Walewski, then French ambassador in London, in which it was said: "The prince proceeds from triumph to triumph. At his departure from Paris they cried 'Vive Napoleon!' and a few 'Vive l'empereur!' On his return there will be a unanimous chorus of 'Vive l'Empereur!' and 'Vive Napoleon III.'" Persigny admitted in his "Memoirs," indeed, that when it served him he was an unscrupulous liar; and it is far easier to believe the story told by Lord Cowley.

In view of the possibility of the arrival of a "Napoleon IV.," and especially if, as is hinted, with the sympathy of the Russian court, it is striking to recall that the French official opinion of 1852 was that Russia was attempting to persuade Great Britain to object to the numeral, in order to sow dissension between the two western nations. But there was more substantial reason for the annoyance felt by the British government at the assumption of the numeral, in which was thought to lurk a threat of revenge for Waterloo, and which was not removed until Louis Napoleon himself, after some heated negotiations, consented to insert in his speech to the great bodies of the state at St. Cloud on Dec. 1, 1852, accepting the imperial crown, the following explanatory paragraph:

"I take from this day, with the crown, the name of Napoleon III, because the logic of the people has bestowed it upon me in their acclamations, because the senate has legally proposed it and because the whole nation has ratified it. Thus, then, the title of Napoleon III. is not one of those dynastic and superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth. It is the homage rendered to a government which is legitimate and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from this very moment when you have announced to me the suffrages of the nation."

Our government at once recognized the empire, consequent upon this declaration, and the numeral passed into history; but that portion of the French chronicle was temporarily closed six-and-twenty years ago to-day, when "Le neveu de son oncle" died a defeated and broken exile on British soil.

Happy Mark Twain.

Collier's Weekly: Few items of news from the other side of the Atlantic are more likely to please American readers than the tidings that Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) is no longer in financial straits. It is well known that, some years ago, the failure of a publishing house, in which he was a partner, left him saddled with heavy obligations. He undertook to pay his debts and to regain a competence by work more speedily lucrative than the production of books. He signed a contract to lecture, and, notwithstanding occasional attacks of ill health, he has fulfilled his agreement, in the course of which he has made a tour around a large part of the globe. We are now told that his lectures have come to an end, for the reason that the profits already acquired will enable him to restrict himself henceforth to writing. This means that we may soon look for a new book from the pen of the author of "Innocents Abroad."

An Offset.

Chicago Tribune: "This is Mr. Fneer, is it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have rented a house fronting on Mulberry square, I believe?"

"I have."

"Well, my name is Ferguson. I have rented the house next to yours, and by a queer mistake the man I sent to clean it up so I could move into it went to the wrong place and cleaned up yours. His bill, which I settled, is quite moderate—only $1.50—and I thought that if the work proved satisfactory on inspection perhaps you would not object to assuming the payment of that amount."

"Not at all, sir; but I shall charge you $1.50 for one day's occupancy of my house. That, I think, makes us even, sir."

Prevention of Consumption.

Sir William Broadbent, who is one of the most eminent authorities on consumption in Great Britain, is prescribing fresh air as the best of preventives, day and night, summer and winter. He says everybody ought to sleep with the window open and the bedroom ought to be as fresh in the morning as when it is entered at night. He believes that if we all slept with open windows the mortality from consumption would be reduced by one-half from this alone.

CAUGHT THE FORGER.

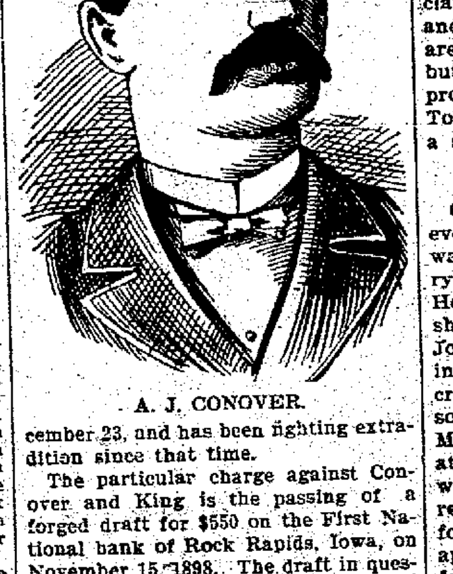
CHIEF OF SWINDLING GANG SAFE ONCE MORE.

A. J. Conover Must Face Trial—R. W. King, Who Was His Accomplice, Is Caught in Canada and Will Be Tried with Him.

A. J. Conover, said by police officials to be an ex-convict and clever forger and one of the chief agents in the swindling of a half-hundred banks in the country, was recently taken from Chicago to Iowa, where he will be tried for swindling the First National bank there.

Conover was arrested in his home at Port Huron, Mich., by Chief of Police Petit of that city. The arrest was made at the request of Pinkerton's National Detective agency of Chicago, who represented the American Bankers' association. Conover's daughter created a sensation at the time of the arrest by shooting Chief Petit. She was locked up, charged with attempted murder.

Conover will be joined shortly in the county jail at Rock Rapids, Iowa, by one of his alleged companions in crime, Robert W. King of Paisley, Ont., who has been committed for extradition by Judge Barrett at Walkertown, Ont. King was arrested on De-



A. J. CONOVER.

cember 23, and has been fighting extradition since that time.

The particular charge against Conover and King is the passing of a forged draft for $550 on the First National bank of Rock Rapids, Iowa, on November 15, 1898. The draft in question purported to be issued by the Partridge Banking company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., to the order of A. R. Brown, and indorsed by Brown (Conover) to H. R. White (King).

Conover was the alleged leader of a gang of forgers, of which he, King, Thomas Chambers and William Badgley were members. Chambers and Badgley passed a similar draft on the First National bank of Lanark, Ill., on the same day Conover and King passed the one at Rock Rapids. The Lanark bank, after cashing the draft, became suspicious, and telegraphed the bank purporting to issue the draft, and receiving a reply to the effect that it was a forgery, telephoned the authorities of the neighboring towns, and both men were arrested in Freeport, Ill., the same day. They were convicted and are now serving an indeterminate sentence in Joliet.

In their many forgeries these men traveled in pairs and posed as horse buyers. They would visit small towns and first become acquainted with the local liverymen. Occasionally they bought a horse, making a small payment to bind the bargain. After being in town a day or two they would induce the hotel-keeper or liveryman to introduce one of the two at the bank, where a genuine draft for $100 would be left for collection. They would then visit other towns in the vicinity, repeating this performance. In a week or ten days they would return to the first town and receive the proceeds of the genuine draft. The fact that this draft was promptly paid gave them a standing at the bank, and when the bogus draft was presented and the banker was told that the money was needed to pay for horses purchased the cash was usually forthcoming.

Meanness of Some People.

"The meanness of some people is too aggravating," said the paper-hanger as he viciously slapped the paste on the length of paper. "They seem to want to do everything themselves nowadays instead of giving workmen a chance to earn a living. People cobble their own boots instead of paying to have 'em done decently; and some women will smother themselves and everything in whitewash trying to do their own ceilings rather than pay a dollar and have it done by an expert." "Some people are always grumbling," said the mistress of the house, who had entered in time to catch the last words. "Didn't I give you enough beer just now?" "It's about the meanest thing I've known," returned the indignant paper-hanger. "You have me in to do one room, and all the while your husband is doing the other himself." "Who says so?" "You wouldn't have two men doing the same thing at once, and I know you're having the next room papered, because I can hear some one scraping the walls. You might ha' given the job to me." "A lot you know about it!" retorted the lady with fine scorn. "That's my husband shaving himself!"

The jury of his peers before which an influential criminal is sometimes tried is largely a jury of his accomplices and accessories.

But few actresses are as bad as they are painted.

Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, whose name does not indicate he is of Teuton extraction, though he has the reputation of being an insanity expert, contributes an article to the New York Verdict, in which he debates learnedly the question: "Was Wagner a musical lunatic?" Wagnerians all over the country will naturally feel interested in some of the views advanced by Dr. O'Sullivan—himself of a melodious race—although these views may reflect upon their favorite composer's sanity and incidentally on their own.

He takes the broad ground that there are all the characteristics of an unbalanced mentality in the Wagner music—that it is not only crazy itself, but tends to make lunatics of all who listen to it.

The expert points out that many persons who profess to interpret and admire Wagner assume lofty airs of musical superiority. He infers that this circumstance in itself is an indication of insanity. He says that "Whereas there is a brigade of musicians detained in German madhouses, every last man of them, when questioned on that point, professed himself a loyal adherent and admirer of Wagner."

It would be unnatural to expect members of the Wagner cult to agree with Dr. O'Sullivan. It will not be disappointing if many of them fly into such print as may be accessible and denounce him and his strictures in harsh language and with heated epithets.

Those uncultured folk, however, who lack the quality of mind that enables them to understand the music of the "Nibelungenlied" and "Gotterdammerung" may not go to the length of declaring openly that Wagner was crazy and that the people who admire him are electioneering for strait jackets, but they will smile broadly and approvingly at the doctor's contention. To them it comes as a vindication and a species of sweet revenge.

BOY LOVER'S DEED.

One of the most sensational murders ever known in the history of the state was committed on the street at Perryville, Ky., the other night. Mary Horn, a pretty 15-year-old girl, was shot and instantly killed by Willie Johnson, a 16-year-old boy of prominent family. The motive for the crime was rejected love. Young Johnson had long been infatuated with Miss Horn, but she did not favor his attentions and his continued advances were frowned upon. Johnson bore her rebuffs with good-natured resignation for a long time, but when it became apparent to him that Miss Horn's affections were bestowed upon another he grew desperate and threatened the lives of her and his rival.

These threats were looked upon as mere idle talk, the threatened parties

WILLIE JOHNSON.

not regarding them seriously. On the night of the tragedy Miss Horn and her favored suitor, Joseph Hess, started to church together. Under the glare of a street lamp they encountered young Johnson, who drew a revolver and began firing at them. At the first shot Miss Horn fell with a bullet through her heart. Johnson then turned the smoking revolver upon her companion, who, however, ran for life and escaped without injury.

Several bystanders saw the tragedy, but made no effort to stay the arm of the slayer, who walked unhindered from the spot after he had done his work. Johnson has not been heard of since the deed was committed.

The Wasp's Mistake.

Once in a while one has reason to suspect that animal instinct is not always infallible. It was surely at fault in the case of the wasp whose action is thus described by the Scientific American: A friend placed three empty vials in an open box, on a shelf, in an upright position and in close contact. They were uncorked. A short time afterward he was very much surprised to find that they had been appropriated by a female mud-wasp. She had placed a goodly number of spiders in the center vial, doubtless intended to serve as food for her future brood; then she proceeded to deposit her eggs in the vials on either side. She next closed tightly the mouths of all three receptacles with a hard lime cement. Having finished her work, she doubtless went on her way, satisfied that all had been done for her offspring that a thoughtful mother could do. But just think of the sensations of those little wasps after they have come into existence, while, starving in their sealed cages, they can plainly see, through the impenetrable glass walls, the bountiful supply of food which was provided for their use!

"Say, what would you do if you had a skeleton in your closet?" "The best thing to do is to make no bones of it."

Only one out of every 1,000 married people live to keep their golden wedding day.

Lincoln's ...

Gentlemen:—I ... Catarrh since 18.. and have ... over $100 for different remedies. I have taken offensive scabs from my nose an inch in length, and half the size of my finger. I have used one-half jar of Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and one bottle of Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure. I can now breathe naturally. The scabs in my nose have disappeared and I feel better than I have for years. I have received more benefit from Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm, than from all other medicines combined.

C. F. SCHUMACKER,
219 Neil Avenue, Columbus.

For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

NO GAS. NO PAIN.

Teeth extracted without pain. Vitalized Air or Gas given if desired.

DR. McINDOE,

Cincinnati Block. Both 'Phones.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 70½ West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 14, Lima 'Phone 19.

Dr. R. D. Kahle, ... West North St. Lima 'Phone ...

DRS. KAHLE & KAHLE,

Harper Block, cor. Main and North Streets, Lima Telephone 184. Lima, Ohio.

W. A. SMITH,

Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.

Asphalt gravel roofing. All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.

200 South Main St. New Phone ...

PHILLIP ALBERT,

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty.

Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.

He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist. Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and and hair. Switches, $1.50 up. Wave and Bangs $1.00 up.

What's the Matter With KANSAS.

Kansas Owns (in round numbers) 900,000 horses and mules, 550,000 milch cows, 1,... other cattle, 2,400,000 swine and ... sheep.

Its Farm Products this year include 130,000,... 000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and millions upon millions of dollars in value of other grains, fruits, vegetables, etc.

In debts alone it has a shortage.

Send for free copy of "What's the Matter with Kansas?"—a new book of 96 pages of facts.

General Passenger office,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago.

CHIROPODIST.

Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.

Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns ... bunions removed without pain. All ... guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired

Office hours from 1 until 4.

North West corner of Spring ... Elizabeth Streets.

TODD BROTHER'S
NEW MACHINE SHOPS.

We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We ... the only machine in Lima that can cut ... from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable. Work satisfactory. When you want ... thing in our line give us a call.

119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

Steam and Hot Water Heat...

Pluming and gas fitting, ... cistern pumps, lawn hose, reels and hose nozzles. Also ... for the Cleveland beer ... and all beer pump supplies ... candescent gas lamps 75c ... plete.

J. M. McVE...
119 E High ...

Wealth and Beau...

A lovely Complexion, Rosy Cheeks, ... Eyes, Perfect Form, by using Lima ... Wine, a Vegetable Compound. A ... Tonic for Female Weakness ... the ligaments so that the organs ... place. It gives quick relief and ... weakness and diseases of those ... gans, it fits women for the highest ... her sex—wifehood and motherhood ... costs only $1 per bottle. For sale ... kamp, Melville and Ashton.

T RHEUMATIC! A ... Cure ... matism for sale by ... J. N. Cunningham.

The Point

To always bear ... is that no business ... was successful ... proper publicity ... an ad. in these ... and watch your ... grow. Others ... so with profit.

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... EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

R. W. JACKSON, President.

F. E. PINKELL, Managing Editor.

No. 216 North Main Street

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

IN the midst of the great blizzard in the East the trolley was the only motor that continued to mote. Steam had to give up the fight for suburban trade, but the trolley got the suburbanites home without much delay.

COMPETITION is not the life of trade—it is the death of it. Co-operation, combination and monopolies in the abstract are right, but all should share equally. Trusts are wrong because managed for profit to the few and loss to the many. Trusts teach us the way that all can be benefited; they now lack justice or an honest distribution, as the managers get the profit; the employed get as a rule lowest wages.—Cincinnati Post.

FROM ABROAD.

The following ladies and gentleman were at the Opera House last evening, from out of the city:

Grand Chancellor, of Pythians, of Ohio, B. S. Young and wife; N. W. Tobias and S. S. Clayton and wives, of Ada.

Messrs. Jacob Hauss and Phil Jacobs and wives, of Wapakoneta.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harper, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Boehmer; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Motts, of Delphos.

Dr. R. W. Sharp and L. E. Bowsher and wives, of Buckland.

Messrs. Ed. F. Mede, D. R. Millette, R. D. Mede, J J Jones, Wm Med and Dr Harborne, of Anna Station.

A Bluffton party was composed of Dr Houghton, Dr H G Fredericks, H G Murray and Misses Blanche McPeak, Stella Diller and Mabel Bentley.

Messrs Ira Post, Charles Gamble, Miss Cochran and Miss Jeannett Cochran, John Morrison, Mrs J R Welch and and Mrs Tucker, of Spencerville.

Miss Gertrude Kime, of Second street, is home from a visit in Huntington, Ind.

FORESTERS

Court Lima No. 560 Had a Good Time Last Night

Had a good time at their regular meeting last Thursday evening. Bro. W. G. Philips, P. H. C. R. of Ohio, was with them. After business was over a recess was called for refreshments and a general good time. At 9:15 court was again called to order and some very important knowledge was obtained through the P. H. C. R. after which the court closed. Bro. Philips will remain in the city for some time to assist in the grand and noble work this order is doing. Joseph Stanyer. C. R. Edw Everett. R. S.

If you have a cough, throat irritation weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe.

Water Works Notice.

We will file with the County Auditor all delinquent water bill, to be placed on tax duplicate, as soon as possible during this month. If any one indebted for water rent has any claim for correction of bills, now is the time to call at Water Works office and have corrections made. We positively will make no changes after they are placed on tax duplicate.

Water rents are now due for the six months ending July 1, 1899.

4-12t TRUSTEES WATER WORKS.

... prisoners have escaped from the jail at Tyler, Tex. Among the fugitives is Jim Nite, the surviving member of the Dalton gang, which robbed the Longview bank in 1894, when two citizens and one robber were killed.

It is announced that the survey of the United States ship Topeka has been completed and that it will cost $25,000 to put her in good trim. Of this amount, $18,000 will be needed for structural work and $8,000 for boilers.

The greatest wave of prosperity that has swept over Pittsburgh for years struck that city this week, and there is not a still mill, factory or workshop that can be found with idle men. Every mill and factory is overcrowded with orders.

A grand funeral mass for the repose of the soul of the late President Faure was celebrated in the Roman Catholic cathedral, St. Petersburg, Thursday. Emperor Nicholas, the court and all the government and diplomatic officials attending.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Feb 23.

FLOUR—Spring patent, $4.15@4.50; spring fancy, $3.90@3.40; spring family, $2.90@3.00; winter patent, $3.55@4.80; fancy $3.00@3.45; family $2.90@2.75; extra, $2.30@2.40; low grade, $2.00@2.15; rye, northwestern, $3.00@3.20; do. city $3.10@3.25 per brl.

WHEAT—No. 2 red quotable on track at 74½c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quotable at 35½c and yellow ear at 35½c.

OATS—No. 2 white quotable at 31c and No. 2 mixed at 29½c.

RYE—No. 2 quotable at 63c on track.

BARLEY—Extra No. 3 spring quotable on track at 50@56c, and extra No. 4 fall at 46@51c.

HOGS—Select shippers, $3.85@3.90; select butchers, $3.75@3.80; fair to good packers, $3.60@3.70; fair to good light, $3.50@3.65; common and roughs, $3.00@3.50.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, $4.75@5.00; good to choice butchers, $4.25@4.85; fair to medium butchers, $3.50@4.25; common, 2.25@3.40; bologna bulls, $3.15@3.50; southern steers, $4.00@4.25; milch cows, extras, $47.50@50.00; good to choice, $40.00@45.00; medium, $27.50@30.00; common, $18.00@22.50.

SHEEP—Extras, $4.10@4.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.00; common to fair, $2.25@3.25.

LAMBS—Extras, $5.15@5.25; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; common to fair, $4.00@4.50.

VEAL CALVES—Few extra $7.00; fair to good light, $6.15@6.75; common and large, $4.25@6.25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

WHEAT—May, 73¼c; July, 71¼@71⅝c.

CORN—May, 36c; July, 36¾c; September, 37¼c.

OATS—February, 26¾c; May, 27¾c; July, 25¼c.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. Extra, $5.50@5.75; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 10 double-deck loads; market steady. Best Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; common, $3.65@3.75; pigs, $3.85@3.90; others unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4 loads; market slow. Cul lambs, $2.00@4.75; others unchanged.

To Pay the Minister.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 23.—In her will Isabelle Seney, first wife of Judge Seney, provides for the payment of the minister, organist and choir boys who officiated at her funeral. She bequeathed ... to Trinity church.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Herr Von Schaichtmeyer, a retired officer, has been arrested on the charge that, being a director of the club De Harmlosenbe, inveigled a number of wealthy young officers into gambling.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue show that the total receipts for January, 1899, were $23,812,212, a gain as compared with the same month in 1898, of $8,476,285.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio introduced in the house Wednesday a bill reviving the rank of admiral and vice admiral, and naming Rr. Adm. Dewey and Rr. Adm. Schley as the persons to fill the respective positions.

President Bruske, of Alma college, Alma, Mich., Wednesday announced that 11 men and women of Michigan, all except one residents of Saginaw valley, had jointly given the school an endowment of $225,600.

Organization into a trust of about 90 per cent. of the iron and steel bridge manufactories in America was practically completed in Chicago Wednesday at an adjourned session of the meeting held in New York a week ago.

Eggs have broken the season's record for high prices at Chicago. The extreme scarcity of that article have caused the wholesalers to put up the price to 28 cents, while the retailer and small groceries demand 35 cents a dozen.

Gen. Linares, who was in command of the Spanish troops at Santiago at the time of the capitulation, has challenged Count D'Almenas to a duel on account of the attacks which the count made upon him Monday and Tuesday in the senate.

The officials of the British foreign office emphasize the fact that the Anglo-American commissioners displayed the utmost friendliness and cordiality, although they were unable to agree on the complicated and difficult problem of the Alaskan boundary.

It is stated that the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which is at the navy yard, Newport News, Va., fitting out for a cruise to Manila and Guam, will not be ready to sail in a month. Capt. R. R. Leary, the naval governor of Guam, will wait for the Yosemite.

According to a dispatch from Pinar del Rio, while some 200 women were waiting Wednesday to receive government rations a citizen tried to hire one to do housework, offering a home and eight dollars in gold a month as wages. Every one he accosted refused to be hired.

The cruiser Chitose will be formally turned over to the Japanese government by the Union iron works, San Francisco, on Monday next. The vessel has been very closely inspected by the mikado's examining board, every detail of the machinery being closely scrutinized.

Private advices from Manila say that Lieut. Col. Fife, of the 1st Washington regiment, courtmartialed on charges of intoxication, has been acquitted, the charges proving utterly without foundation. When the charges against Fife were refuted the case against Capt. Ehlich was immediately dropped.

The post office department has shipped to Porto Rico 4,000,000 United States postage stamps with the words "Porto Rico" over-printed on each. The shipment embraced one million ones, two million twos and five hundred thousand each of five and ten cent stamps.

HORACE A. TAYLOR, OF WISCONSIN.

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

H. A. Taylor is the editor and proprietor of the Madison (Wis.) Journal. He is 61 years of age, and a New Yorker by birth, having been born in St. Lawrence county of that state. He went to Wisconsin in 1855 and after working on a farm, driving a stage and dealing in real estate, he drifted into the newspaper business, and, with his brother, the late Lute A. Taylor, started the River Falls Journal. He afterwards published the Hudson Times and Star, with which paper he was connected for over 20 years. He is also engaged in the lumber and banking business. He was state timber agent from 1876 to 1881, when he resigned to take the position of consul to Marseilles. He returned to Wisconsin in 1883, and five years later he was elected to the state senate. While serving as senator he was appointed United States railroad commissioner by President Harrison. During the world's fair Mr. Taylor represented the department of the interior on the world's fair commission. When he retired from the railroad commission in 1893 Mr. Taylor returned to Madison and took charge of the Journal, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Since that time he has confined himself to editorial work.

E. S. Selzer, registering from Jacksonville, Fla., has been found dead in a down-town hotel at San Francisco. He was formerly a sergeant in Company M, 1st United States infantry, and was discharged from the army in Cuba on January 24. It is supposed that his death was due to Cuban fever.

D. M. Coffman, late lieutenant colonel of the 3d Tennessee, left Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday for Washington. He has been tendered an appointment in the government service to go to the Philippines. He was inspector of forestry under the Harrison administration, and, it is stated, the Philippine position may be of a similar nature.

Coaling Station at Cavite.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Rr. Adm. Dewey has informed the navy department that he has deposited 18,000 tons of coal at Cavite bay, Manila, making that point a first-class coaling station for the use of United States ships.

Young children, to avoid marasmus, scrofula, or rickets, and develop healthy tissues, bones and teeth, need fats and hypophosphites. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the University of New York, asserts that Cod-liver Oil is the best fat for the purpose.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil partly digested and combined with hypophosphites, it gives children material for rich blood, solid flesh, bones and teeth.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

IF YOU HAVE
La GRIPPE A
SURE CURE IS PURE
RYE WHISKEY, WHICH
Can be had at the
CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

Faurot Opera House

Monday, Feb. 27th.

Edward E. Rice' production

The GIRL "IT IS TO LAUGH "IT IS TO LAUGH From PARIS

Specially selected company including Mr. Alexander Clark, Marion Daniels, James C. Marlow, Eugene Reading, Mayme Kealy, Harry Thorton, Miss Lee Hobbs Martin, Harry Hermson, Josie Jordon, Olive Wallace, Chas. Drake, Ruth Jordon, Wm Ferreau. Amarita, the daintiest of all the dancers.

20 Pretty Bicycle Girls 20

An efficient chorus under the direction of A. M. Langstaff. The complete production embracing the entire sumptuous scenic splendor of the original presentation at the Herald Square Theater, New York.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now.

STAR CARPET WORKS.

Cleaners and Renovators of Carpets, Rugs, Fur Rugs of any kind, Foots of either Fur or Carpet covered, Piano Covers, Table Covers and Portiers. Wall paper cleaning is done to perfection. Matting cleaned and linoleum repolished. All work guaranteed. Notify us and we will call. Phone No. 102. 331 North Pierce. CARL BOEGEL.

DR. AND MRS. DR. MURPHY, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Devote special attention to family practice and ladies during the lying-in. Professional services during confinement and nine days thereafter, only $5.00. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence 402 North Main St. Bell telephone 247

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect January 15, 1899, at 4:45 o'clock a. m.

No.			
7	arrives daily		2:35 a m
1	leaves "	except Sunday	5:35 a m
1	leaves "	except Sunday	9:41 a m
5	arrives "		12:30 p m
3	leaves "		4:05 p m
13	arrives "	except Sunday	7:45 p m
65	Sunday only, leaves		7:48 a m
	NORTH.		
12	arrives daily		1:55 a m
11	arrives "	except Sunday	5:35 a m
2	arrives "	except Sunday	8:20 a m
6	arrives "		1:15 a m
4	arrives "	except Sunday	4:35 p m
10	arrives "		9:00 p m
65	"	Sunday only	7:40 a m

ERIE R. R.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:28 a m
3	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
31	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
3	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	8:24 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
32	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect ... 1, 1899.

No.	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:50 a m
3	arrives	2:35 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:?? p m
29	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:30 p m
	EAST.	
4	leaves	7:30 a m
4	arrives	1:35 p m
4	leaves	1:45 p m
2	arrives	7:15 p m
2	leaves	7:30 p m
30	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	8:10 p m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect Dec. 5, 1898.

NO.	GOING SOUTH.	
1	Mail	6:15 a m
3	Express	8:30 p m
	ARRIVAL FROM SOUTH.	
2	Express	11 05 a m
4	Mail	8:... p m

Trains 1 and 3 make direct connection for Columbus, Chillicothe, Circleville and all points south and southeast.

For further information as to rates, etc., call up Telephone 140.

D. & L. N. R. R.

(In effect Jan. 27, 1898.)

No	GOING NORTH.	
2	Daily	11:10 a m
4	Daily	6:05 a m
	GOING SOUTH.	
1	Daily	2:31 p m
3	Daily ex. Sunday	10:10 p m

Nos. 3 and 4 run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect Nov. 20, 1898.

No.	EAST FROM LIMA	
8	Daily	7:35 a m
14	Daily	8:25 a m
20	Daily except Sunday	2:37 p m
	Daily except Sunday	7:27 p m
	Daily	9:30 p m
	Daily	10:46 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA	
15	Daily	1:57 a m
5	Daily	3:33 a m
20	Daily except Sunday	9:00 a m
9	Daily	2:22 p m
65	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

Suits Are Here

In abundance. Suits of Eton Jackets---Box Jackets--- Fly front Jackets---Circular Skirts--one piece--two piece--three piece--five piece, all the popular colorings, and a great range of prices.

All manufacturers concede this to be the greatest season in prospect in the history of ready-to-wear garments and 'tis well for prospective buyers to make an early selection.

A suit in plain Ladies Cloth, colors Green, Blue and Tan, button box front, braided cuffs and front, silk lined body; skirt in five piece, neatly braided, plaited back, percaline lining, plush binding,

Price $11.50.

G. E. BLUEM 57 Public Square.

H. C. Bennett, M. D., M. E. Practice limited to office and consultation. Office, new phone 195.

Arthur H. Buck, M. D., M. E. Practice general. Residence 414 W. Spring st. New Phone 496

Drs. Bennett & Buck,

PRIVATE SANITARIUM.

For the treatments of Rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, female, nervous and catarrhal troubles, lungs, nose and throat. BIG NECK and RUPTURE SUCCESSFULLY treated without the knife, by the most up to date methods or no pay. Removal of superfluous hairs and facial blemishes AT HALF PRICE this month. Electro vapor baths and massage. X-ray photographs taken. Terms reasonable, examination free. All calls answered promptly day or night.

OFFICE—2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Collins Block, N. W. Corner Public Square.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co,

The Stongest, safest, Largest Purely American Company.

Assets $115,446,643.16

Dividends to Policy Holders Unequalled by any Other Company.

Increase in Assets, 1898 .... $12,071,107.00
" " Income $2,287,245.00
" " Tontine and Semi-Tontine Surplus, $2,694,740.00
General Surplus $182,419.68
Insurance written during 1898 .... 75,590,000.00

To those contemplating taking Life Insurance, will find it to their advantage to see the new policy contracts now issued by this Great Company.

O'CONNOR & SONS, General Agents. R. E. Davis, E. L. Thomas, Special Agents.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c. for three insertions.

GIRL WANTED—For general housework. Liberal wages to good girl. Apply at 747 west Market. 3t

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Ready March 1st. Apply at 420 west Wayne street. 3t

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms. Call at 139 East High street.

WANTED—First class dish washer at the Oak. 4 3t

FOR SALE.—Unredeemed goods: 50 gold filled watches, $5.00 up; 100 Silverine watches, Elgin, Hampden and Waltham movements, $3.00 up; 200 solid gold rings, $1.00 up. Also Guitars, Violins and Mandolins at your own price. Big Bargains in everything. Money loaned on personal property.

COPELAND LOAN OFFICE
111 E. Wayne St.

WANTED.—Two ladies in each ward in Lima to solicit among their neighbors, four hours each day. Salary paid weekly; permanent employment and good pay. Bring references to Room 58, Metropolitan Block. 8 3t

WANTED—A girl for general house work. No washing or ironing. An elderly girl or widow preferred. Good home to right party. Reference required. Call on 209 N. Elizabeth street. Mrs. Nannie B. McQuown, opp. Hotel Faurot. 3t

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it. H. F. Vortkamp, North-east corner Main and North streets.

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Kimmel if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, Alva J. Barlow if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, and Nancy Barlow if alive, but if dead then her unknown heirs, will each take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1899, August G. Lutz as treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Allen county, Ohio, in case No. 9868, against the above named parties and others, praying for the foreclosure of a lien for taxes due the plaintiff as such treasurer, and for equitable relief on In-lot No. 203 in the incorporated village of Spencerville, Ohio. Said taxes amount to the sum of Fifty-Three and 38-100 ($53 38) dollars, which are due and unpaid. Said parties are required to answer on or before the 18th day of March, 1899, or judgment will be taken against them.

August G. Lutz, County Treasurer.
By J. C. Ridenour His Attorney.
w 21-J28

LEGAL NOTICE.

Jessie E. Aumiller, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1899, Fronie M. Aumiller filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio; being case No. 9855; praying for a divorce from the said Jessie E. Aumiller on the ground of three years willful absence, and for alimony and restoration of maiden name. That this cause will be for hearing on or after March 11th, A. D. 1899.

FRONIE M. AUMILLER.
By her Attorneys, Motter & Mackenzie.
w-23-J30.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Joseph Culp if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, Samuel B. Brown if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, and Henry S. Brown if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, each of whose places of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1899, August G. Lutz as treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Allen County, Ohio, in case No. 9870, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of a lien for taxes due the plaintiff as such treasurer, and for equitable relief on In-lot No. 196 in the village of Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio. Said taxes amount to the sum of Ninety-Eight and 98-100 ($98 98) dollars, which are due and unpaid. Said parties are required to answer on or before the 18th day of March 1899, or judgment will be taken against them.

August G. Lutz, County Treasurer.
By J. C. Ridenour, His Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alexander G. Conover if alive, but if dead then his unknown heirs, will take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1899, August G. Lutz as treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Allen County, Ohio, in case No. 9869, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of a lien for taxes due the plaintiff as such treasurer, and for equitable relief on the South half of In lot No. 15, Block six (6) of the original addition to the village of Spencerville, Ohio. Said taxes and penalties amount to the sum of One Hundred and Sixteen and 91-100 ($116.91) dollars, which are due and unpaid. Said parties are required to answer on or before the 18th day of March, 1899, or judgment will be taken against them.

August G. Lutz, County Treasurer.
By J. C. Ridenour, His Attorney.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

In Society.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

A. F. club, with Mrs. R. McDonald.

Pickwicks, with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cowles.

Carron, with Bayard Hackedorn.

* * *

Dr. C. W. Moots and wife, of Delphos, were Dr. Van Note's guests at Sol Smith Russell last evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Catt gave a pretty dinner on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, bestowing the compliment on Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Crites, Mr. and Mrs. Will DuGray and Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

* * *

The Columbia Literary Society and friends will enjoy the following program this evening:

Piano Solo............Miss Drebling
Recitation.............Mr. Burkhart
Vocal Solo..............Miss Keifer
Violin Solo.............Miss Watson
Reading...............Miss Eckhart
Piano Solo................Miss Fries
Recitation..............Prof. Turner

* * *

Mrs. Bradley entertained a small company at cards Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Wilbur Fisk, winning high.

* * *

A carpet rag sewing was in progress on Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Rathburn's, on Second street.

* * *

A pleasant surprise was tendered Mrs. Dan Miller, of east High, Wednesday evening by Masqueraders, who afterwards were recognized as friends of the hostess who honored her birthday by this happy occasion.

* * *

There was no police court to-day, the cases being continued over till to-morrow.

The Theater party occuping the left box in orchestra circle last evening were the bidden guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Linneman at lunch in the private dining room of the Lima House after the performance. The table and surroundings were bedecked in pink roses, carnations and smilax while English violets were the rare favors which lent beautiful grace and fragrance to the sequal of all lovely affairs. This choice menu being served.

Oyster Cocktails
Salted Almonds Green Olives
Consomme Broiled Partridge
Mushrooms
New Asparagus Orange Sherbet
Strawberries Ice Cream Bisque
Cafe noir Assorted cakes

* * *

Attorney J. C. Ridenour and wife gave vent to their generous hospitality on Wednesday evening when the Yukons assembled to play high low Jack and the game. In the midst of abundant floral treasures their friends did play for high score which proved Mr. Will Hoover and Mrs. Ershy of Detroit the most proficient. Pretty selections from Mesdames L. Fall and B. Stevens were very enjoyable. A dainty refaction was a pleasing number on the program.

* * *

The Sapphos were in session with Mrs. E. V. Wells yesterday, the following program receiving the attention of all:

"The Day is Done".................Balfe
Mrs. Truesdale.
O'Bairnes, "Cuddle Doon" ....Mrs. Miller
"Shadow Land"....................Edams
Mrs. Reichelderfer.
"Night"..........................Morra
Mrs. Cooney.
Nocturne—"Midsummdr Night's Dream...
.....................Mendelssohn
Mrs. Deakin and Stueber,
"To-night"........................Gilde
Mrs. Ohler.
"Wander's Night Song"........Rubenstein
Mrs. Collins and Truesdale.
"My Own True Ghost Story"............
.....................Rudyard Kippling
Mrs. Lo k s.
"The Elves Ride"—Anderson, Mendelssohn
Chorus.
"Dance of the Faries".............McDowell
Mesdames Macknzie and Thompson.

Stage Talk.

It has been a long time since the New York critics have fallen upon anything with such ferocity as they did poor "Brown" at the Bijou on Monday night. Brown probably wishes he wasn't in town now. The Herald says:

What this farce of Mr. Swan's is about it is unnecessary to relate. It is a hodge podge of silly nonsense, an amateurish attempt at farce writing that is noisy instead of brisky humorous, muscularly lively instead of verbally witty.

The company, in the main, were most capable, especially Kathryn Osterman, Anna Belmont, Josie Sadler, as a really clever German dialect actress, and Belle Davis, a young colored woman, who sang "coon" songs well and acted with spirit. They worked with might and main to raise the piece to a humorous level.

But they might as well have gone down to the Germanic's deck and attempted to raise the steamer with handpumps.

Brown's in town was presented at the Faurot several days ago.

The magnificent audience and frequent applause showed the popularity of Sol Smith Russell and his wholesome play, "The Hon. John Grigsby," in which he appeared last night. There wasn't a seat left when the curtain ascended, in fact fifty additional chairs which had been placed in different parts of the house were occupied within a short time after the doors opened.

It was a critical audience, but there was nothing to criticise. The entire cast was composed of talented people; and, headed by one of America's greatest actors, the plot could not help but please. After the first act the distinguished actor was called before the curtain, and in his usual clever and easy manner made a neat little speech, expressing his gratitude for the appreciation shown. This reminded the writer of Mr. Russell's first appearance in Lima, which was in the old Ashton hall, now occupied by the Odd Fellows and in the year 1866. He appeared as an assistant to the then popular Alf Barnett, and even in those early days his amateur acting was appreciated.

Sol Smith Russel has a warm spot for Lima as is evidenced by his appearance here, for it is a fact that he gives towns larger than Lima the go by.

In the course of conversation with Mr. Russell, he said that he looks forward with pleasure to the time when distinct caste shall be established in American theaters. He believes the time is coming when the public may visit any particular theater and be sure, though they have not read the announcements, what sort of an entertainment will be offered them. "The domestic drama will always exist," said Mr. Russell, "and so will the melodrama and the farce. The former is the higher form of entertainment, and may be looked for in the best houses. Some day, I hope and believe, only such actors as Willard, Mansfield, Crane and others of the first class will be booked at a leading theatre. Of course I do not say that other forms of entertainment—good opera, for example—should not share the time with these players, but the public may be assured that when it buys tickets of admission to the leading theater, it will witness a good, dignified, wholesome performance. When that time comes the melodrama will have established itself in one theatre and farce in another, so that when a man seeks an evening's diversion, he will know just where to go to find that which will suit his mood."

The Hanlons make their annual visit in Lima Saturday night with a charming production of their clever pantomimic spectacle, "Superba," brought up-to-date in many ways and entirely new over that of last season, with the exception of three short scenes.

To bring this about, many of the successful tricks of previous years they have had cut out entirely to make room for the abundance of new material which they have put in.

"Superba" has ever been a most satisfying entertainment, and people who are fond of this style of performance have found much noverlty to admire in each year's production.

There is only one fault which the critical can find with the "Girl from Paris," which comes Monday night, and that is that the performance is too laughable. A pain in the side is sure to be the reward of the most staid or blaise theatre-goer who sits out its two extremely funny acts. No fits of the blues, however deep-dyed, could outlast the first act. True to its motto,—"It is to laugh." As a spectacle it far surpasses Mr. Rice's former successes, "Evangeline," or "1492," and is presented dy a company of some fifty people.

M. EMILE LOUBET, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

SHAWNEE'S WIN.

The Shawnee Bowling Club defeated the Van Wert team at Delphos Wednesday. The score was Lima 734, 758 and 818. Van Wert 708, 717 and 79.2

Not one child dies where ten formerly died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing It never fails.

BADGE CONTEST.

New Gun Club Held Their Initial Shoot Wednesday.

Wednesday the first shoot of the Lima gun club, recently organized, was held on the south side grounds. There was quite a contest for the badge, which was won by Mr. Godfrey.

Following is the score:

Godfrey	27
Mack	26
Brandt	26
Spellacy	25
Curtin	24
Boose	23
Robinson	23
Byron	22
Redway	21
Marshall	20
Sanford	19
Baxter	18
Cole	15
Neely	15
Auld	15
Cameron	15

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

Oil Markets.

North Lima,	$ 80
South Lima,	75
Pennsylvania,	1.15
Tiona,	1.28
New Castle,	90
Barnesville,	1 05
Corning,	98
Indiana,	75

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children let us recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs.

MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago & Erie R R offers very low excursion rates to New York City and return on February 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, with thirty (30) days limit—Account of the Merchants Association meetings. For information call on your local agent, or write F W BUSKIRK,
A G P A, Erie R R,
Chicago, Ill

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrah, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you.

For frost bites' burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it, It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

LEGAL NOTICE.

John M. Reitnauer, whose place of residence is unknown, late of Lima, Allen County, Ohio, will take notice that on the 21st day of February, A. D., 1899, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, where the action is now pending as case number 9900, the undersigned, Elizabeth Reitnauer, filed her petition against said John M. Reitnauer, praying for a divorce from him on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and willful absence for more than three years.

The said John M. Reitnauer is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six weeks from and after the 21st day of February, A. D. 1899, the date of the publication of this notice, or such petition will be taken as true against him and divorce granted as prayed for therein.

Elizabeth Reitnauer.

H. O. Bentley, Attorney for Plaintiff. 6tiw

SORE LUNGS

Sore lungs, pain in the chest and painful breathing are quickly relieved and cured by the old reliable specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This remarkable remedy breaks up a cold in one night and is, without doubt, the very best medicine for all affections of the throat and lungs. It has cured thousands and will cure you. It never disappoints. Try it at once.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will quickly heal Sore Lungs.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

OIL NEWS.

A dispatch reads:—Agents of the Standard Oil Company are leasing a block of 5,000 acres extending from the river front at Martin's Ferry to Scotch Ridge, five miles distant, and beyond that they are leasing another block half a mile wide and seven miles long. It is reported they are going to lease from the river front to the Scio field, twenty miles distant.

The well of King & McCormick on the Brenneman farm, near Eida, has been drilled in and was shot yesterday. When the drill was stopped the hole contained nearly 1000 feet of oil. The experience of the Ohio Oil Company on this farm has been all but faverable. Two wells have been abandoned on account of bowlders and the company is starting the third.

OIL MARKETS.

Oil City, February 23—Credit balances $1,15, certificates no bid. Total shipments February 20, 21 and 22, 256,400 brls, runs same time 40,190 barrels.

POLICE MATTERS

No Court This Morning on Account of Absence of the Mayor.

Sergeant Wingate arrested Wm. Culver, jr., last evening, on complaint of John Kelly, who charges him with having stolen from his saloon which was burned out yesterday morning.

Four tramps were arrested in the C. H. & D. yards last night. The charge of vagrancy is against them.

Tim Murphy was sentenced to 90 days in the Dayton work house. Guess that will hold him for awhile.

Mayor Prophet returns to-night from Columbus.

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

Allen Lodge I O O F.
Golden Gate Lodge.

WATSON'S WEATHER.

General fair to-night and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Churchill were guests of J. R. Churchill and family, at Bellefountiane the past few days.

DEWEY

Cables for the Oregon at Once—Reinforcements to Reach Otis Within a Week.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Dewey cables to send the Oregon at once for political reasons and the Navy department says the Oregon will arrive March 10th. Two thousand, five hundred reinforcements will reach Otis within a week.

COURT HOUSE.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Peter Rydell vs C & E Ry. Settled.

J E Bodell vs Jeremiah Bechtol. Settled.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Edward E Newhall and wife to Charles T Rumsey, piece of land in German township, $915.

Carey C Swick to Samuel G. Reed et al, 67 1-2 acres in Monroe township, $4,000.

Nannie W Hughes to Matilda M Woolery, lots 4337, 38 and 4336 in Hughes' third addition, $1,000.

Matilda M and J H Woolery to Kent W Hughes, lots 58 and 59 in Holmes' addition, $1,000.

Wm E Boughan, administrator, to John Swaney, 17 acres in Auglaize township, $460.

Anna M Goebel to Marie A Craig, lot 46 in Lafayette, $150.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Bowden, of Mansfield, aged 26 and Elizabeth Julia Dedcamp, of Drake county.

Christopher Neuenschwander, aged 41, and Leah Lichty, aged 38 years, both of Bluffton.

John Fett, aged 24 years, and Anna Phalen, aged 21 years, both of Richland township.

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the odd Fellows Benificial association of Allen county at Leonard Waltker's, north Main, [illegible] evening, Feb. 25th at 7 p. m. Important business. By order of Leonard [illegible]ker, Chairman board of directors.

WANTED—A good girl, no washing. In family of two. Apply at this office.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Janitor of Y. M. C. A. Injured This Morning.

Janitor John McDonald, of the Y. M. C. A., while fooling with a revolver this morning, accidentally discharged the weapon, the ball entering the center of the right hand, and causing a very painful wound. The bullet was extracted by Dr. Steiner.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure.

Messrs. Tom Morris, J. J. Ewing and Mr. Jones returned this morning from Toledo where they had been attending a meeting of the Hardware association. Mr. Morris was appointed a member of the committee of resolutions.

E. W. Mosier, of the Niagara laundry, since he has received a patent on his collar and cuff turning machine, has received a number of orders and has contracted for the building of 100 machines at once. The machines are to be made in Lima.

Faurot Opera Ho[use]

Saturday, Feb. 25th

The World Famous

HANLONS' NEWEST SUPER[BA]

Replete with Novelties this [...] You won't Recognize it! Are you [pre]pared for surprise! It is full of [...]

Read the New Features.

The Bathing Girls, Fancy Bill[...] Scene, Ballet of Bathers, Amu[...] Bicyclist, Accommodating W[...] Dazzling Arctic Effects, Combina[...] Bedstead, Sicilian Bandits, Sha[...] Battle Elongated Candle, Noct[...] Gavotte. Educated Babies.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Night, March 3[d]

Engagement Extraordinary.

KLAW and KLINGE[R]

Announce the first time here of their Fairy Extravaganza. The strange adven[tures of]

JACK and the BEANSTALK

With a vast cast of eighty pe[o]ple. The most brilliant specta[cular] show in years. March 1st is [the] date of seat sale.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Iron[ed]

No less than ten pounds will [be] taken. The Niagara has recently [in]creased its facilities and intends mak[ing] a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please the[m] all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of the washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

THE NIAGARA LAUNDRY,

No. 209 East High Street,

Both Phones No. 2.

UMBRELLA HOSPITAL.

F. J. SHAVELIA, Prop.

No. 127 E High Street

Manufacturer of Umbrellas and Parasols to order.

Repairing and recovering neatly done. Baby Cabs repaired to order.

Only up to date concern of [the] kind in Lima. Give him a call.

F. E. NOLAND,

Dentist.

Rooms 1 and 19 O'Connor Block Second Floor, North Main Street

DR. KNISELY,

EYE, EAR and THROAT SPECIALIST.

Catarrh, Throat and Lung Trouble treated by Vapor Inhalation.

Rooms 3 and 4 Cincinnati Blo k. No charge for Examination.

ROBERT W. THRIFT, ATTORNEY

And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21 and 22 Metropolitan Block. Bo[th] 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 5 to 6 per cent on FARM LANDS [and] CITY PROPER[TY] [c]entrally located. L[ong] time, with privi[lege of] paying part or all any interest day [LOA]NS MADE at O[NCE] Call on us when [you] want money at a [low] rate of interest, easy terms, and without de[lay].

D. C. Henderson, Attorney. THE LIMA MO[RT]GAGE LOAN [...]

Rooms 1 & 2 Metropolitan Bl'k. Lima

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

J. M. CHASE, DENTIST,

Rooms 40 and 41, Metropolitan [Block] Lima, Ohio.

Philadelphia Dye Works,

Robert Christie, - - Proprietor.

Clothes cleaning, dyeing and repairing a specialty. Dyers, Hatters and Furriers.

129 East High st., Bell Phone [...]

--BOWER'S--

CORN - CRISPS

... ARE DELIGHTFUL ...

Try them once and you will [...] ound the Perfection of Confectio[nery]

[...] FOLEY,

The Shoe Dealer

Store 623 North Main Street

Sells shoes as cheap as anyo[ne] and keeps open until 8 o'clock in the Evening to accomodate his custom[ers].

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

...END OF FRANCE.

...ICUOUS FIGURE IN THE ...TING EVENTS AT PARIS.

...De Beaurepaire, Whose Ac... in Resigning from the Court ... Was Astounded All the ...

...lex Quesnay de Beaurepaire has ...id advancement in the French ...racy, owing, as many persons of ...t carties in Paris assert, to ... influence and to his dexterity. ... the war with Prussia, having ...diting a newspaper and attempt... ...hout success to get into Parlia... he took up again the career of ...istrate, which he had given up ... the empire fell. Within four ... he was made Advocate-General ...ris, where he prepared the case ...t Louis Michel. Six years later, ..., he was promoted to Procur... ...eneral (equivalent to Attorney-...al) on the refusal of his predeces... to prosecute General Boulanger. ... he insisted on conducting the ...against Ravachol, the anarchist. ...on. His conduct at the time of ...anama trials was so ambiguous ...his resignation was practically ... from him, and he was shelved ... position he has just resigned— ...of presiding judge in one of the divisions of the Court of Cassa... The appointment was severely ...ed at the time as being a job.

M. JULES QUESNAY.

...has written a number of novels, ...lished under fictitious names. ...he first news of his interference in ...Dreyfus case was published some ... ago, the story being substantial... ...the one of which he now admits the ...rality. It involves a plain issue of ...ity between M. Quesnay de Beau... ...aire and M. Bard, a member of the ...t trying the case on the one hand, ... between him and M. Lebret, min... ...of justice, on the other.

...ERE TIN IS BEING MINED.

...from Which the Desirable Product Is Obtained.

The tin used in the tin plate indus... comes from several sources. The ... of these is found in Australia and ... Straits settlements. The latter fur... ...the most desirable tin, known as ... tin. This is regarded as the ..., and is in consequence more ... after by the manufacturers of ... plate. The Cornwall mines were ...erated about 55 B. C., and for ... centuries were the one source ... mineral. In 1240 tin was found ...hemia. Five hundred years later, ...1740, the Banca mines were opened. ... the following century Australia be... ... a producer of block tin on a ... scale. From 1872 tin has been ... in commercial quantities in New ... Wales, Queensland and Tas... ... The United States have not ... so fortunate, although many at... ... have been made from time to ... to find tin. Tin was discovered ... California as early as 1840, but ... was no mining done until 1858. ... for a short time were the mines ...erated; they were then closed down ... remained so until 1888. In this ... an American company bought the ...erty with the intention of oper... ... it, but it was sold to an English ...dicate before two years had pass... ... Something like $800,000 was spent, ... no special results were secured. ... total product of the mine was ... pounds of tin, valued at $56,000. ... Harney Peak mine is the story of ... attempt to get tin in ... quantities. The Harney ..., as it is familiarly called, is situ... ... near Custer City, S. D. A great ... of money has been spent in the ... of this mine, but it is ... it more than ten tons of metal ... been taken out of the ground. ... English capitalists were also ... in this attempt. In ..., North Carolina and Virginia ...aring rock has been found. In ... can the United States be re... ... as a tin-producing country.

Just a Hint.

"...father," asked Tommy, the other ..., "why is it that the boy is said ... the father of the man?" Mr. ...kins had never given this subject ... thought, and was hardly prepared ... answer off hand. "Why, why," he ..., stumblingly, "it's so because it ..., I suppose." "Well," said Tommy, "... I'm your father, I'm going to ... you a ticket to a theater and half ... besides. ... always said that ... was a father I wouldn't be so ... as the rest of them are. Go ... and have a good time while you're ... I never had any chance my... ..." Mr. Tomkins gazed in blank ... at Tommy. Slowly the ... of the hint dawned upon ... of the ... silver coin he said: "When you really ..., Thomas, ... father, I hope it won't be ... misfortune to have a son who is ... than yourself."—Tit-Bits.

... wonder why the Mediterranean is ... "You'd be blue if you had ... the Italian shore."

HUNDREDS VS. THOUSANDS.

Warlike Traditions of the Regiment Turned to Useful Purpose.

At Inkerman a Russian column climbed from the gloomy depths of Quarry ravine, relates a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, and swung slightly to the left, so as to avoid the stubborn resistance offered by the Thirtieth, then moved up between the post road and the Sandbag battery. It was met by a wing of the Twentieth, counting 180 men, under Col. Horn. The Twentieth instantly advanced, firing. The Russian line immediately in front of them seemed to crumble under the fierce volleys, but the flanks were obstinate, and the mass seemed to thrust out huge lateral claws, so to speak, along the flanks of the Twentieth, so that they found themselves in a concave of fire. At that moment their own ammunition gave out! Nothing throughout this Homeric fight, however, is more wonderful than the eager promptitude with which the British—no matter with what inferiority of numbers—would fling themselves in a bayonet charge on the foe. The Twentieth cherished a particular hideous yell, known as the "Minden yell"—it having been, apparently, evolved originally in that bloody fight. Somebody in the ranks of the Twentieth raised the "Minden yell;" it ran a wave of ear-splitting sound down the front of the regiment, and the men instantly leaped forward with the bayonet, cleft the mass before them in twain, and drove it, confused and broken, down the hillside. The right battalion of the Russian column, however, still stood massive and undestroyed higher up on the shoulder of the ridge, and against this moved a wing of the Fifty-seventh, 200 strong, who had just come into the fight, led by their captain, Stanley. The Fifty-seventh was one of the famous "fighting regiments" of the Peninsular war; it won the name of "the Die Hards" at Albuera; and Stanley turned the warlike traditions of the regiment to useful purpose. Just as the bayonets fell to the charging level he shouted: "Men, remember Albuera!" Stanley himself fell mortally wounded, but the impulse of his shout sent the line of the Fifty-seventh forward in a charge which finally cleared the whole of what was called the Home Ridge. Where else in history of battles can we find such amazing examples of the overthrow of the many by the few?

CUBANS' CRAZE FOR LOTTERIES.

The One Thing Which Seemed to Keep Them Alive.

A task of no small magnitude which will confront the American authorities in Cuba will be the stamping out of the lottery mania that prevails to perhaps a greater extent there than anywhere else in the world, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. It was one of the bugbears of the Red Cross commission, and a gentleman connected with the relief work at Matanzas told some amusing stories on the subject during a recent visit to this city. "At the outset," he said, "we gave a good deal of actual money to the starving reconcentrados, who begged most piteously for it on one pretext or another. But before long we learned that every copper went for lottery tickets. The lottery was an out and out skin, and after the war began it dropped all pretense of fair dealing and boldly repudiated its obligations. Nevertheless these wretched people persisted in buying the worthless pasteboards, and would make the most astonishing sacrifices to that end. As an illustration, I recall a reconcentrado who had a family of five people. They were all literally starving, and were living skeletons. I gave the old man half a dollar and told him to get some meal. Instead of doing so he immediately invested the entire amount in two fractional lottery tickets. At the time the whole family had had no food of any kind for nearly forty-eight hours. When I reproached him the old fellow merely whined, but when I tried to tear up the tickets he fought like a mad cat. The lottery business was the one thing, I think, that in any way cooled Miss Barton's ardor for the Cubans. She has a sincere abhorrence for gambling in any form, and when she found that every one of her pensioners was a full-blown lottery fiend she was profoundly shocked. I could hardly help laughing. What the poorer Cubans will do without their pet vice I don't know. It was the one thing that seemed to give them stamina enough to keep alive."

Chameleon Lakes.

It is well known that the water of many lakes exhibits characteristic colors. The lake of Geneva, at the western end of Switzerland, is blue, while the lake of Constance, at the eastern end of Switzerland, is green. Blueness implies purity, since the natural color of water is blue. A green lake has its waters slightly clouded with impurities, which may be exceedingly fine particles, separately invisible. Prof. Spring of the University of Liege says that green lakes sometimes become absolutely colorless for a time, and he has found that this sudden change of hue is due to the washing into the lakes of mud colored red by oxide of iron. Red is complimentary to green, and the result of the mixture is that the green color of the water becomes for the time being neutralized.

Assortment.

Mrs. Brown—"I was in the new drug store today. It's just lovely." Mrs. Jones—"Yes?" Mrs. Brown—"Yes, they have six different shades of pills."—Detroit Journal.

HEARING THE HEAT.

INGENIOUS ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT INVENTED.

New Thermometer Will Doubtless Be of Much Value in Cold Storage Warehouses and on Warships—Dr. Whipple the Inventor.

It is now possible to hear heat and cold. Dr. George C. Whipple has invented an electrical instrument by means of which the various ranges of temperature may be heard in an ordinary telephone receiver. Explorer Peary owns one of these instruments, and he will take it with him to the north pole to listen to the very intense cold which is supposed to prevail there. The apparatus is very simple in construction. In external appearance, according to a writer in the Golden Penny, it is like an ordinary electric battery box, such as is used in sick rooms. From one side of the box extends a very long insulated wire, carrying a small coil of bare wire on the end of it. From the other side of the box extend wires which hold a telephone receiver. The latter is to be held to the ear, so that the temperature into which the bare coil is thrust may be heard. It may seem strange that heat and cold may be heard as well as felt. To be accurate, it is the presence of heat, or cold acting on the bare coil of wire which causes an electric current to set up a buzzing in the telephone. When the instrument is used the telephone is held to the ear, while the listener looks at a dial on the battery box mentioned above. This dial, which in appearance is like the face of an ordinary mechanical thermometer, is marked with figures representing degrees of temperature above and below zero. Let us suppose, for instance, that we are to listen to the temperature of a pail of water. The coil of bare wire is thrust into the water and the observer places the telephone to his ear. There is a band or pointer pivoted in the middle of the dial face. The observer proceeds to turn the pointer from figure to figure on the dial. When the telephone is placed first to the ear a loud buzzing sound is heard. This is because the pointer does not happen to be at the figure representing the temperature of the water in which the bare coil is placed. As the pointer nears the figure that indicates the correct temperature, the buzzing sound in the telephone gets fainter until, when it comes opposite, it stops altogether. As soon as the buzzing stops the observer knows that the temperature of the water has been found. Dr. Whipple tried the instrument the other day in a room the temperature of which was about 70 degrees. An experimenter placed the telephone to his ear and heard a loud buzzing. Dr. Whipple moved the pointer toward the figure 70. The moment 70 was reached the buzzing stopped. This was because the temperature of the room surrounding the coil had been found. Dr. Whipple then held the bare coil of wire between both hands. The buzzing in the telephone began again, because the warmth of his hands had raised the temperature of the coil. The experimentor moved the pointer around until it reached 98 degrees. The buzzing stopped again, showing that the temperature of the hands had been found. Then Dr. Whipple lighted a match and held the flame against the coil. The buzzing began again, and the pointer had to be moved forward until the temperature of the lighted match was found. The coil was thrust into a basin of water. The buzzing commenced and did not stop until the pointer was moved down to 60 degrees, showing that to be the temperature in the basin. When the coil was held against a piece of ice the pointer had to be turned back to 15 degrees above zero. The instrument is now being used in cold-storage warehouses to ascertain the temperature of the various rooms without opening them. In the old days of cold-storage work it was necessary to keep the refrigerating plant operating under high pressure all the time, because it was not possible to tell the temperature of any individual room without opening it, and it was not always advisable to do that. So to make sure of all of the rooms they were kept as cold as possible. Now, however, each individual room in the warehouse has in it one of these new electric thermometers. Several times a day an official goes to a series of push buttons upon the office wall and throws into circuit one after another the thermometers in the various rooms of the warehouse. By placing the telephone to the ear and manipulating the dial he is able accurately to determine the temperature of every room in the building. The new thermometer will doubtless be of much value in factories where furnaces and ovens are used. It can be made to ring an alarm, and hence would be useful in the powder magazine of a warship. In fact, it will be invaluable in any situation where increases of heat or cold must be known at once.

CROSSING DASHERS.

They Are Not the Least of the Trials of the Motorman.

"These here crossing dashers will be the death of me yet," grumbled a trolley car motorman, as he gave the crank a vicious twist, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "What are they, did ye say? Why, those undecided folks that stand waiting for the car to pass until it's just beginning to move and then give a plunge and barely clear the safety net. See that woman? She's the worst kind of a crossing dasher. I know her because she's given me palpitation of the heart more times than I've got fingers and toes. When I stopped a minute ago she came walking up to the corner and stood there, looking kind of resigned, as if she was really waiting for me to go by. There was time enough for a whole regiment to crawl across on their hands and knees, but she never budged an inch until I had turned on the current and the wheels were just beginning to move, and then she made a dive that nearly scared me to death. What makes them do it? I dunno. They seem to be working up their courage and get it to the sticking point at about the same time ye get through waiting. They are the plague of the business, but I think I broke one crossing dasher of the habit a few days ago. He was a middle-aged man very respectable-looking and very timid, yet he'd take chances right along that were worse than San Juan hill. At last I got tired of having my nerves jolted that way, and, besides, I didn't want his blood on my wheels, so I lay for him. Next time he came to the crossing I watched him out of the corner of my eye and I started up real slow with my hand on the lever. He gathered himself together, glared around, like they all do, and made his rush, but the minute he did it I reversed the motor, rang the gong about 100 times, and yelled at the top of my voice. You ought to have seen that dasher. He was so scared and bewildered that he turned around like a top and scooted first one way and then another, right in front of the fender, until I thought I'd split laughing. If I hadn't stopped the car he'd have been killed sure. His plug hat fell off into the mud, he dropped a lot of books he was carrying, and never stopped sprinting until he tripped over a rail and sat down hard enough to make a hole in the street. When I helped him up he told me I was the preserver and began clawing for his wallet, but I stopped him and said no, I'd only done my duty, and that, kind sir, is reward enough. Great speech, wasn't it? I read it in a novel. It's what the hero says when he—yes, that is your street. Tell you the rest another time. Well, good-by."

TAX DODGING IN ITALY.

Government Is Taking Steps to Capture the Offenders.

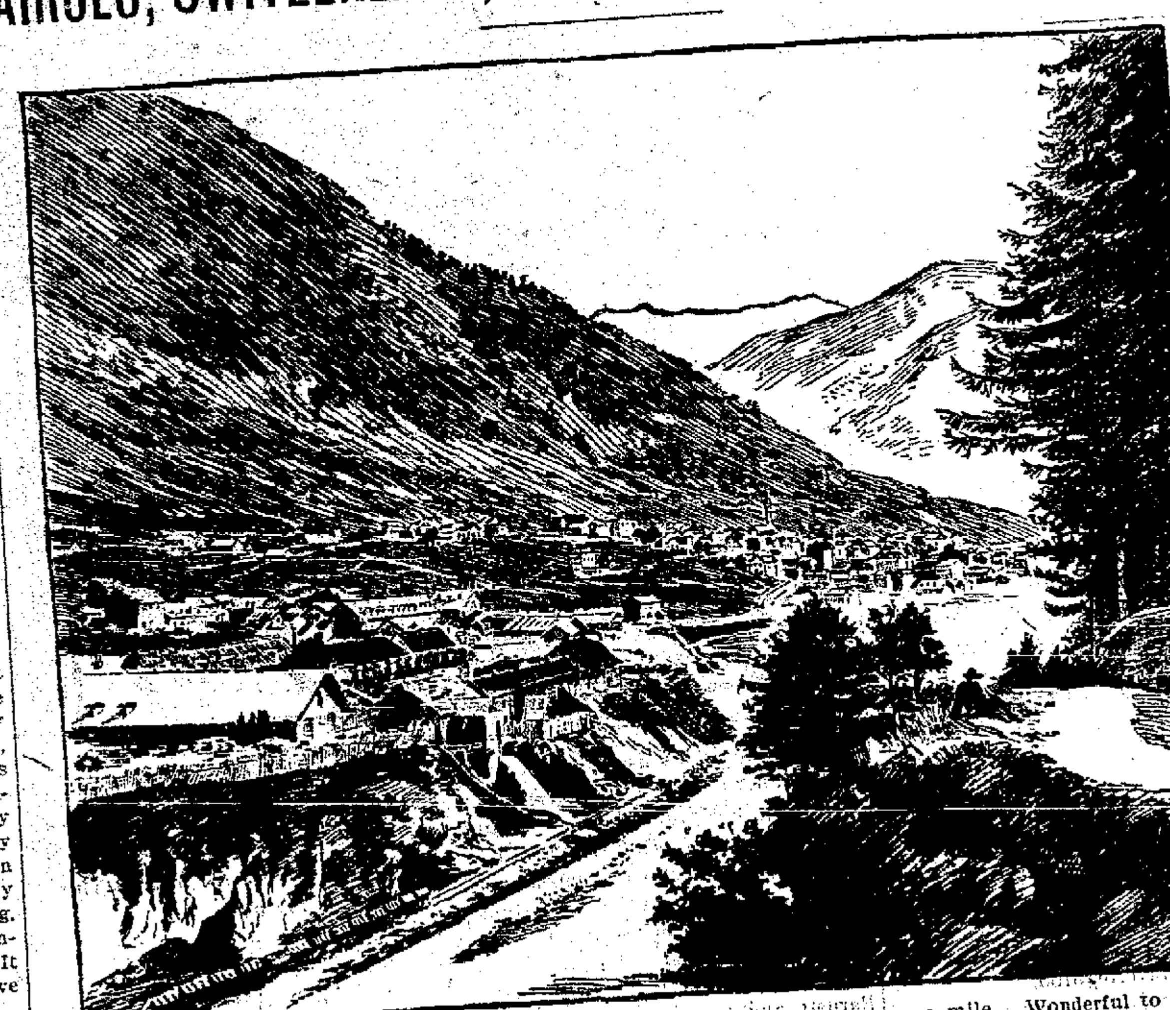
It is always said that Italy is a heavitly-taxed country, but it might be more truly said that the taxes are heaviest for those who are unable to avoid paying them, says a Rome correspondent of the London Post. Among the wealthier classes, manufacturers and professional men in Italy a great deal of what Americans call "tax-dodging" goes on and if the "tax-dodger" possesses political influence he is often able to escape punishment. At the beginning of the year the chamber passed an important law on infortunii sul lavoro, or accidents to workmen, by which the responsibility of employers for accidents happening to their workmen was defined. In it employers were called on to state the number of workmen in their employ and the number of steam engines and other machines in their factories. A large number of Palermitan employers, however, feared that if they informed the government of the real number of workmen in their employ the tax agent might be able to calculate the amount of their profits and increase their income tax. In fact, out of 1,000 steam engines in the Palermo district only one has yet been reported to the authorities, while of the 8,000 men at work in the sulphur mines only 3,509 have been declared. A government inspection is asked for and meanwhile the employers who have not conformed to the law are being prosecuted.

Giant Flies.

A fly is not very tall, yet it stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

The Paris Ice Company has conceived the idea of making some of the glaciers furnish the ice needed for consumption, the last winter having been so mild that their other resources failed.

AIROLO, SWITZERLAND, OVERWHELMED BY A LANDSLIDE.



Near the Italian end of the St. Gothard tunnel is, or was, the village of Airolo. The other day the side of a mountain fell on it and nearly blotted out the place. The village was perched up among the mountains, and had a population of less than 2,000. Nearly all the inhabitants were farmers who had their fields spread out in the valleys and along the hillside near by. Over the village towered the Sasso Rosso, 3,000 feet above the village streets. To the west of Airolo is the Pizze Rotondo group, the highest of the St. Gothard peaks. The inhabitants of Airolo for some time had been uneasy about the Sasso Rosso, as the cliffs of the mountain overhanging the village showed signs of being ready to drop down upon it. Engineers were sent to Airolo to examine into the reported danger, but before they could complete their work the disaster which had been feared happened.

On Tuesday morning rocks began to fall from the cliffs and continued until midday. Early next morning great masses fell upon the village, crushing the hotel and wrecking many houses. The debris covered a space of nearly a square mile. Wonderful to say, only three people were killed. The falling rocks had warned the people, and those who lived near the cliffs had removed themselves and their household goods to a place of safety. The damage done to the village is estimated at $200,000. Steps are being taken to save the village from further disaster by undermining the great masses of rock which still hang threateningly over the place. The people whose houses were destroyed are now camped out at a safe distance from the toppling crags.—The Chicago Inter Ocean.

LED BY A LITTLE CHILD.

What Poor, Blind "Sunshine" Did for a Dying Man.

In one of Philadelphia's hospitals there is a curly-haired, pink-cheeked, little 5-year-old boy, blind in both eyes, maimed, twisted and a cripple for life, and yet he is the joy of the hospital and the light of the wards and has been the direct cause of a dying man's conversion, says the Philadelphia Press. The patients call him "Little Sunshine." Every morning he is led through the wards and the private rooms by one of the nurses and the patients coddle their pet and kiss him. In room 10 there is a coal heaver, a big, brawny fellow, dying of an incurable disease, and "Sunshine's" crystal-like purity and innocence so appealed to him that the man's heart was touched. He was reminded of his early childhood days, when at his mother's knees he lisped "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep." Four days ago the dying coal heaver asked to see a clergyman, and the pastor of a near-by Methodist church was sent for. The good man told of the sacrifice and sufferings of the Savior, and in the barren room of the hospital, between the day and the dark, the man found peace. "Sunshine's" chubby little fist—the uninjured one—was buried deep in the great knotted palms of the dying man. He lay still with the light of new-found peace upon his face. "Dear God," he murmured, as the great tears chased one another down his cheeks and lost themselves in the snowy linen; "dear God, little 'Sunshine' done it; Sonny done it. The parson said as how a little kid could lead a feller, and 'Sunshine' done it." There was a moment of silence; then "Little Sunshine" gently withdrew his hands from those of the dying man and whispered to the nurse: "Tan he see Dod? Wiss I tould."

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND WINE.

Certain Amount Given Them with Which to Drink Queen's Health.

This is, strictly speaking, an allowance of after-dinner wine, or rather the money to buy it, whereby those officers who cannot otherwise afford it may be enabled to drink the queen's health, says Chambers' Journal. It appears that the "First Gentleman of Europe" was dining one evening with some regiment, and, after dinner, noticed that some of the offices did not drink the king's health. In reply to his inquiry he was informed that no disloyalty was meant thereby, but that these officers could not afford to drink wine every night. The regent thereupon instituted the wine allowance which bears his name to this day. In most regiments the sum thus received is paid into the general mess fund. In the marines, however, each dining member can either drink one glass of wine every night or else can be credited therefor in his mess bill. A curious anachronism arose during the Crimean war in connection with this custom. In those days the allowance, however much it might be, was divided among the dining members at the mess; and, owing to the absence on active service of the large majority of officers, of the few that remained behind each derived such a large share of the allowance in cash that they were virtually being paid a fixed sum per night to dine at mess.

History of the Loving Cup.

The loving cup is a historical emblem. In the middle ages, at the close of an entertainment, the parting guest was presented with spiced drink in a large bowl, just as he was mounting his horse. It was called the "stirrup cup." Sometimes when the friendship between host and guest was a pretense and not a reality the drink was poisoned, or perhaps while drinking the guest was murdered. These were frequent occurrences among Italian nobles and to put a stop to them the clergy introduced the loving cup, which had three handles. Two of these were grasped by the host, who drank first to show that the liquor was not poisoned. The guest then took the cup by the third. The host released one handle, the right hand still holding one so that he might raise the cup, and incidentaly so that his right hand might be too busy to draw a sword or dagger. When the guest had drunk, the host released the cup, which was passed to the next one. The monks in early times named this the "pocula caritatis," or cup of love. It was filled with wine with a piece of toast floated therein and circulated from right to left around the table. Hence the phrase, "drinking a toast."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Tit for Tat.

Brothers and sisters ought to be glad to give and receive mutual assistance. "You show such bad taste in the selection of your neckties, Horace," said the elder sister of a youth in his teens. "They always look so wrinkled and shapeless, too. You ought to let me buy them and tie them for you." "I'm willing, sis," he answered, looking at her pinched waist, "if you'll let me buy your belts and fasten them around you."

Incompetent.

"What did you do with your puzzle editor?" asked the friend of the editor of the new magazine. "Discharged him," replied the editor. "He couldn't guess where his salary was to come from."—Philadelphia North American.

Aimed at Chicago.

"What's the cause of the riot?" "Some New York fellow was trying to hang a card labeled 'Also embalmers' under the beef-packers' office sign."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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THE MEXICAN SENORITA

WHAT SHE MAY AND MAY NOT DO TO AMUSE HERSELF.

This is only a woman's view of it, but there has been so much of masculine rapture over the soft-eyed Mexican senorita and her fascinations and her beauty that anything in the way of facts and novelty ought to be welcome. Once there was a man who was honest. He spent a fortnight in the city of Mexico, and admitted, fearfully and in hushed tones, as of one who burns that which he has adored; then, more openly, and at length boldly, with pride in his courageous veracity, that in all that time the one pretty girl he had seen turned out to be an American. This was too sweeping, says a Guadalajara letter to the New York Tribune. Even among the senoritas there are rather pretty girls. Among the women of the peon class, the women whose heads and shoulders are wrapped in the graceful rebozo, there is beauty. But a senorita will not understand you if you say so. However, the girl of the City of Mexico is not the typical one of the country, though the prevalent idea in the United States, of course, is that all beyond that town is waste land and mud villages.

Away off to one side of the republic, up 5,000 feet among the western mountains, there is a city called Guadalajara. It is a beautiful city and old, and it boasts an orderly, well governed population of 250,000 souls. Except in that it is exceedingly clean, this, by the Mexicans, is accounted the typical city of Mexico. For the capital is so Americanized that the very street venders talk English. But in Guadalajara there is little to attract the capitalist and the syndicate, and it is out of the route of ordinary travel.

The senorita is uncontaminated by the bold freedom of the Gringa, and she harbors no disturbing aspirations for greater liberty in her placid breast. When she is little she is carried in the arms and not over clean. She wears wonderful caps of lace and colored silks, and a false slip, long and flowing, of the same, over her simpler baby clothes. When she is a little older she is laced into long, stiff stays and sent to the convent, and at night she walks in the plaza and begins to think about a novio. The novio is thenceforth the one aim and interest of her life. She first knows that he is likely to become such because he has stared her out of countenance whenever she has come upon him in the streets and has turned squarely about on the sidewalk and gazed after her, which is good manners and a proper appreciation of her charms. Then he is always to be found in the plaza when she is there.

And the Plaza itself, since it is a national institution, and the stage whereupon are enacted many of the most thrilling scenes of her life's romance, merits a word. It is a garden surrounded by a wide walk. Several times a week the band plays there at night, and damsels who would look their tolerant horror and surprise when told that in the States a girl may in the daytime walk in the public streets with a man come in the darkness, two or more, unattended, from remote parts of the town. They join the line of women who walk from west to east, and watch the line of men who walk from east to west. Latterly the spirit of the age is creeping in, and a man, upon rare occasions, joins two girls and walks for a time with them. But it is not usual. For the most part the two streams do not mingle. The black one of the men pours steadily along, the multi-colored one of the girls does the same, and no word of greeting is exchanged, though a man may bow—he has the option—and a woman may return the salute.

There are rows of chairs around the Plaza upon both sides of the promenade. They are full in the glare of the arc lights, under the trees, and in one of these the senorita when she wearies of walking, seats herself. Then the novio takes a chair opposite and proceeds to stare. If she likes him she also stares. If not she talks to the girl who is with her—for if two Mexican girls were together for twenty-four hours they would talk every moment of the time—and observes her friends filing past with the walk accounted graceful, which is a hitching motion that would seem to jar the very brain. All are round-shouldered and push out their chins; they themselves admit the defect, with the calm satisfaction in it of the provincial. They scorn the suggestion that a course of carrying loads and water jars upon their heads might give them the majestic port of the women of the lower class.

There is a great deal of unostentatious wealth in Guadalajara, and the girls who drive through the narrow white streets in carriages that would do credit to Central Park send to Paris and the "city" for their gowns and hats—gowns and hats of which the belle of Pumpkinville would be proud. Among the curiosities of Paris the place from which they import those hats, is not to be seen. The system of fierce lacing, whose aim is the prevention of the all but inevitable superfluous weight, which is the bugbear of the senorita, has produced no supple waists nor slender grace. The bodice of the senorita is hopelessly square. And there are two girls in the city who have had the first idea that their magnificent hair should not be burned and kinked like wool, and twisted in the back into tight lumps. One of these mourns because her novio who has seen and lived in the world will not permit the cutting and crinkling of her gold-brown locks, and the other is not yet out of school.

The senorita when she walks must not lift her dress, and therefore, pale satin or silk or chiffon though it may be, it sweeps clean the plaza. Nor must she cross her knees or her feet as she sits in public, which may perhaps be why her shoe resembles in shape nothing so much as a serviceable, black flatiron.

After the plaza, and at 9 o'clock, begin or the Mexican girl the amusements of her day. If there is an opera she goes with her family—the women folks in evening dress, and their men in anything they choose, and as often as not wearing their hats—and sits in a box. Her novio gets the most advantageous seat on the ground floor, and while the curtain is up looks at her. She, of course, looks at him, both with a steady, unwavering stare, and those who do not happen to be similarly engaged derive therefrom considerable amusement. When the curtain falls she walks in the foyer and he joins her. If he and her family are very advanced in their views, he goes into the box for a moment, and the eyes of the world are upon them.

But at a ball the novia and her novio may dance every dance together—the senorita, by the by, is in no way the equal of the senor or of the American girl in the terpsicorean art—or they may sit them all out together, in rapt oblivion of all but each other's selves. From which it may be seen that making one's self conspicuous is differently viewed in different lands.

But it is when, as for the most part the lear when he stands upon the narrow sidewalk of the silent night streets, interrupted only by the passing of late groups with their jeers, and of the shrouded gendarmes with their lanterns, and of the mounted inspector with his whistle, and talks to his novia in her balcony many feet above. He is uncovered the while, for he is in the presence of a lady, and his neck is bent back at an appalling angle. One who knows explained it thus to me:

"I go under the balcony of my novia" (his novia, by the way, has no chin and queer eyes, but he does not know it) "I go under the balcony of my novia, and I say to hair, 'I lofe you.' She say to me, 'E-e-h?' I say, 'I lofe you,' and she say, 'E-e-e-h?' I say anozer time, 'I lofe you wiz all my 'eart,' and she say, 'E-e-e-h?' Ai! I weel hif—how you call it—spinal menengetis (he is a doctor) from my neck."

If a man is not engaged to a senorita—if he is only her pretendiente, and not her novio, that is—he may call upon her occasionally in the presence of her family. This is the rule. But a couple of excellent families have infringed upon it, and the novios of their daughters may also call.

One of the local beauties said the other day, with all the frankness that goes with such themes here, that she had renewed her broken engagement. She had been for seven years in the States so she was asked if she was not allowed to receive her novio. No, she answered, she was not. Seven years had instilled no such liberality in her father. "And so," she said, "as I am ashamed to talk to Natcho when papa is around, I must wait until he goes to bed. It is sometimes very late." She showed the little telephone, like a child's "twinegram," that she dropped from her balcony to her lover in the street below.

Nothing can equal the frankness of the treatment of love affairs by the Mexican girl. Her chief topic of conversation—and, as has been said, in four-and-twenty hours, nay, in four-and-twenty times twenty-four hours, it is not worn out—is of what her novio said to her and she to him. If he is faithless she plies openly. The mother of two really charming daughters said to me not long ago, when the opinion was expressed that her Catalina was by far the prettiest girl in town, though the native taste exalts a blond of regular, meaningless features as such, "Yes, she has a pretty face, but it is the face of one who suffers." It was true. Suffering showed in her great, heavy-lidded eyes, and in her pathetic little smile and in the droop of her head. For her novio is faithless. They have been engaged since she was seventeen—five years. In that five years she has been miserable most of the time. "I know," she says, in her dear little voice, "that Jorge does not love me very much. And I know, too, that he talks badly about me (which, if the American gentleman can believe it of a light of Mexican society, is quite true), and I know that he is unkind to me. But," she turns out the palms of her little hands, "I cannot help loving him. It is stronger than I." And so it is that she spends days and nights in tears and fasting and prayers and makes herself and all who are around her wretched.

A few nights ago there were gay doings at a certain public garden because of the feast of the Mexican Virgin of Guadalloupe. Catalina came, but only to say that she could not come. She was all in black, and was going home to sit alone in the dark; for upon that night six years before Jorge's father had died. And Jorge? He was in the catinas—the barrooms that take the place of a club for the gentlemen—amusing himself as is his gay wont. And Catalina's sister Virginia did not come, because her novio was confined to his house with a cold, and she therefore went to bed. And thus it is that the senorita loves.

But in most cases she exacts all that she gives. "You are not to dance with that girl," says the novia, and her novia obeys, be it ever so good a friend. If he does not, she gives him calabasas, which is the name of a kind of squash, and in this use means the mitten. It is well for her to exercise the power before the day arrives when she accepts her trousseau from him and dons the wedding gown he has sent, and becomes his wife. For, once married, she settles down to care for her many children, to bemoan the indifference of her lord, and to wearing the black shawl, which covers a multitude of uncombed hairs and buttonless buttonholes.

Such are the pleasures and the pains of the senorita. As for her occupations, they are few. She rarely reads, and when she does it is only the frothiest of novels and love poems. Her novio does not like women who read. Sometimes she plays on the piano fairly well. She can do church embroidery and cross-stitch things for her novio. She can keep her servants in order, and she goes regularly to mass. But for the greater part she sits in groups and talks, and talks, and talks. And her most ardent admirer cannot say of her that she is dainty or even tidy as to her lingerie or her appearance about the house.

A study of the life of the Mexican senorita in various lights brings the unalterable conclusion that one would rather work hard for one's bread in the states than dream away one's life in the perfumed beauty, sweet with the song of birds, of the typical Mexican patio.

PROF. SUGARMAN'S COLD BATHS.

Finds Health by Chopping a Hole in the Ice and Jumping In.

Professor L. Sugarman, a Russian by birth, is attracting attention for the reason that he takes a daily bath in the icy waters of the Mohawk river, says a Little Falls (N. Y.) Evening Times. Every morning from 200 to 400 people gather on the river bank to see him do it. His favorite bathing spot is near the river dam in the western part of the city. When the water is not too high he stands under the dam and lets the water flow over him, and at other times he bathes in the still water of the Mill street raceway.

His usual hour for bathing is between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. He goes to the river bank, and, standing on the snow and ice in his bare feet, begins to undress. Under his clothes he wears a pair of bathing trunks. His clothes off, he walks over the snow and ice into the water. He immerses himself at once and after remaining in the water for a few moments comes out and covers himself hastily with a bath robe. Taking a towel he dries his hair thoroughly and then begins to dress himself. He does not shiver when going to or coming from the water. The other morning the thermometer registered twelve degrees below zero, but Sugarman was at his bathing spot on schedule time. He found that the raceway was frozen over solidly with ice, and that boys were skating over his favorite swimming hole. He secured an ax, undressed himself and, with the aid of the bystanders, cut a hole in the ice. He plunged in among the ice cakes, and came out smiling. After his baths he takes a brisk walk for about half an hour, and then he is ready for the day's business.

Professor Sugarman was born at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1842. He says he began the practice of outdoor winter bathing in his native country when he was 18 years and kept it up until he came to this country. He gave up the practice here until he became thoroughly acclimated. He believes that the outdoor baths are beneficial to him. They have a tendency to harden the flesh and he never has colds. Prior to taking up the system of outdoor bathing the catarrh has left him. He was not had a cold since he began the bathing. The sensation experienced when going into the water, he says, is not one of coldness, but he feels a pressing sensation until he is fully immersed. On coming out of the water as soon as he places the bath robe over him, all feeling of coldness is gone, no matter how cold the atmosphere. He does not use a towel after coming out of the water, with the exception of carefully digging his hair. He is [illegible]

GUN FLINTS.

How Three Men Had a Very Narrow Escape.

Orin Belknap's story of the old flintlock gun which he found in a pile of rubbish reminds me of a circumstance which occurred away back in the '20s in a newly settled part of Erie county, New York, says Forest and Stream. It was here that a man, while cutting out a new road, had occasion to roll out an old rotten log, which lay imbedded in the decayed leaves and rubbish, under which lay a rifled gun, the barrel and lock covered with rust and the stock mostly rotted off. Near by was a blacksmith shop built of logs, owned and occupied by an old uncle of mine, not so very old, however, at that time, as it was about seventy-five years ago. The shop was quite a resort on rainy days and several men had gathered here when along came the man with the old gunbarrel and stuck the breech end into the red hot forge, thinking perhaps by heating he might get the breechpin out. As it became sufficiently heated the barrel did not go off, but the charge did, and sent a bullet into one of the hardwood side logs of the building, barely missing two or three men in its course. The surprise could better be imagined than described. Of course, there was no clew as to how or when the gun had been left there. It had evidently been secreted for some purpose, and nothing more was ever learned about it.

In my boyhood days, when I began my shooting, it was only flintlocks that were known or used, and every store kept gun flints in plenty, and they sold cheap, at 1, 2 or 3 cents each, as near as I can remember.

I never could learn how or where they were manufactured from the rough material. There were two sizes, the larger for muskets and the smaller for rifles, and they were nearly uniform in shape and had the appearance of being cut out.

It was on some rare occasions that I was compelled to break out my own flints, but they were ill-shaped, and sometimes I had to break up a peck of flint stones before I could get one in shape to answer the purpose.

FORTIFIED MONASTERY.

Where the Monks Showed Contempt for British Attacks.

For a country the ruler of which holds such emphatic views on the subject of universal peace, Russia holds the strongest fortified institution in the world. It is the monastery of Solovetsk, and if any military experts desire points as to the best method of protecting vital spots, they can do no better than pay a visit to this abode of monks and take a few lessons in practical defense from the practical brethren who live there. Granite bowlders form the chief protection. They are arranged in a formidable circle completely enclosing the monastery. At no point in the solid wall could the attacks of an enemy make an impression. The huge rocks make a line nearly a mile in circumference. It was during the period of the Crimean war that the strength of the fortifications was tested and proved. The walls and the towers held huge guns, and the men behind the guns knew their business, which was to pour a fire into the British White Sea squadron. The monastery, which consists of six churches, held a valuable store of precious stones and statuary. The monks did not remain inside during the shelling of their home, but coolly walked around the ledges of the granite walls to show their indifference to the work of the attacking forces. The monastery is a noted place, and it is estimated that the yearly number of pilgrims visiting it amounts to 10,000. Monks man the steamers which carry these crowds of men and women anxious to see the fortifications and the relics in the churches.

Odd Insurance in Russia.

A new kind of mutual fund was started in St. Petersburg last spring—marriage insurance. It is now in successful operation. Single women are the only members, who are recruited from year to year in separate classes. At their entry they pay one ruble (about fifty cents), and whenever one of their number marries every member of that class pays an additional ruble. The assessment thus collected is offered to the bride to buy a trousseau. One restriction prevents new members from taking advantage of the older ones. No dowry assessment is called unless the girl has been a member in good standing for one year. Each class is permitted to have not more than 100 members, after that admissions are refused until vacancies occur by marriage, when new members are taken in at the option of the members.

Survivors of Balaclava.

The forty survivors of the Charge of the Light Brigade, who dined together in London recently, dispatched a telegram to the queen, conveying expressions of unswerving loyalty and affection, and the following reply was received: "The Queen thanks the forty survivors of the Balaclava charge for their message of loyalty and goodwill." At the subsequent smoking concert held at Queen's Hall in aid of the Balaclava Charge Survivors' Fund the reading of the message evoked great enthusiasm.

The Inducement.

Farmer Hayrick—"I'm goin' ter give Abe as good an eddication as money kin buy." Farmer Corntassel—"Whot college he yer got in mind?" Farmer [illegible] pitched on Eton, cuz the name sounds like he'd got plenty of grub."

LOVE AND POISON.

LOVE TRAGEDY THAT CLOSED WITH SUICIDE.

Carrie Williams Shot Herself Because She Was in Deep Despair—Harry Evans, the Actor, Accused of Deserting Her.

As the Denver & Rio Grande train sped eastward Monday night, says a Leadville dispatch, it carried back to Missouri for burial in the family plot at Glasgow the remains of a beautiful and confiding young girl whose life had paid the forfeit of her confidence in one unworthy of it. Her death at St. Vincent's hospital Monday morning was the closing act on a tragedy, that has for three years been unfolding in the little camp of Dillon.

There the actors in this tragedy are well known and so intense has been the feeling in the community as the duplicity of the man suspected of the girl's downfall became evident, that nothing but his escape from the place at the time the denouement was near, prevented a double ending.

Carrie Williams, a young girl of charming features, refined, educated, and possessing some means, had for three years lived in Dillon with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, and her husband, one of the leading merchants [illegible]

Into this retreat had drifted Harry Evans, a brokendown actor known to the variety halls of Denver. Here the man of the world had found occupation as deputy postmaster. His profession had given him a plausibility that in Dillon passed for polish and a glib tongue that like gained currency for education and wisdom. He became a man of affairs in Dillon; the society of the place was open to him.

Of this man of the world, double her age, the innocent young girl became enamoured. After three years of constant association, her love is said by all to have amounted to infatuation, and in her infatuation she was insanely jealous. Did Evans look at another woman, Miss Williams was certain to upbraid him, and to spend hours in tears at his neglect.

Six months ago Miss Williams was called to the death bed of her mother at the old home in Missouri. There letters from Evans followed her daily. The attachment was believed to be mutual. The mother died and the young girl hastened back to Dillon. To her from her mother's estate came a small legacy—a few hundred dollars. It is here that the people of Dillon begin to charge duplicity against Evans. It is claimed that on a promise to marry her, Evans borrowed of the girl $500, representing nearly the whole of her inheritance, and her sister says the girl spent money in hiring buggies to drive out with Evans and in going to visit him while he was absent from Dillon, he having spent several weeks in Breckenridge during the early autumn months.

Others say that about this time Evans began to insinuate about the character of the girl and to repudiate all intentions of marrying her. It appears to have been his insinuations that most incensed the people of Dillon, their indignation at one time having taken such a phase that the object of them found it expedient to leave town.

For three years matters between the two had been approaching the climax. On Monday, Dec. 12, two ladies came from Breckenridge to Dillon. One of them, a married lady, had been much with Evans in Dillon society, and it seems had found that her meetings with him formed the basis for the jealousy of the Williams girl. On this evening, Evans called on the ladies from Breckenridge. On his way to visit them he stopped at a confectionery store kept by a Mrs. Lundstrom and left a note for Miss Williams saying that he could not meet her until after 10 o'clock. His madly jealous victim received this message as he had no doubt intended she would. It increased her jealousy even more than the heartless wretch could have hoped. Mrs. Thomson says that her sister told her next morning that on receiving the note she went to the rear door of the postoffice and there awaited until midnight the return of her lover, knowing that he slept there and would eventually return. At midnight he came, and from that hour until 4 in the morning the girl upbraided the

CARRIE WILLIAMS.

man for his inconstancy. The scene must have been a stormy one, since from it dates the real climax of the affair.

Soon after breakfast on Tuesday morning, after telling her sister of the dispute, Miss Williams went down to the postoffice. From the delivery window Evans handed her a letter from himself, saying not a word. His greet- [illegible] word her. With this letter the heart-broken girl hastened to the little store of her confidant, Mrs. Lundstrom, and there read her dismissal. In cold, unfeeling words, the wretch who had taken her good name in the community, told the confiding girl that he would have nothing more to do with her, that he could not have anything to do with a jealous woman. This from the man who had made her jealous, had probably given her cause for jealousy, was more than the heartbroken girl could stand. In a rear room of the little store she wept for hours. At the end of her weeping, telling her friend she was going to kill herself, she went out. The friend pooh-poohed the notion, telling her that in such cases it was far more sensible to give the man in the case a good scare.

From the store of Mrs. Lundstrom the girl went to the depot and there, while the operator, Harry Moyer, was busy sending a telegram, she extracted from a drawer of the desk his revolver—a hammerless one.

With this, at 5 o'clock that evening, Miss Williams went to the postoffice. It was deserted of all but two boys and Evans. Walking to the delivery

HARRY EVANS.

window, the girl accused her betrayer of his inconstancy, ending with the words:

"Harry, I am going to kill myself."

He was busy at some papers, and without turning around, cried back to her:

"All right—go ahead."

Without another word, placing the revolver to her breast, the girl fired.

At the report Evans came from behind to find her lying on the floor evidently in the throes of death. The alarm spread throughout the town. The first who came, knowing the situation, thought Evans had done the shooting. They were loath to believe otherwise. The girl lingered. She was removed to the home of her sister. She was induced to make a statement exonerating Evans of all blame and denying the report that he had borrowed money of her. This was when it was thought she would recover and Evans had promised he would marry her as soon as she was able.

After nearly two weeks of pain the girl complained that the treatment was not benefiting her. She asked to be taken to Denver. Her brother-in-law and sister had done all they could; Dr. Condon had been in almost constant attendance; a trained nurse from Denver had been called in. When the time to move her came her condition grew worse. They feared she would succumb before the change would be made. That morning Evans, who until then had been with her almost constantly, displaying a solicitude the people give him small credit for, left suddenly. He went to a livery stable and hired a cutter, telling the liveryman that Mrs. Thompson had suggested that the bells be left off for fear they would make too much noise as he passed by the house. This is denied by Mrs. Thomson. Before daybreak Evans left the town, not knowing but that the girl who was dying for his love would pass from life before his team would put him beyond the reach of recall.

The girl rallied and was brought to Leadville en route to Denver. Here on Monday she was taken to St. Vincent's hospital, and there later in the day the slender thread of life was broken.

This is the story as it is known in Dillon, and knowing or believing so, it is that the people of that place have threatened to invoke the Mosaic law against the man whom they deem guilty of having sent Carrie Williams to an untimely grave.

TRIED TO KILL HER.

Thomas J. Wells, a retired lawyer of Chicago, and about 60 years old, tried to shoot his 23-year-old wife at the St. Nicholas hotel, San Francisco, the other evening, according to the woman's story.

It was in the early part of Sunday evening that Mrs. Wells came screaming down a corridor. "My husband tried to shoot me," she declared. "We have been married only a short time and now he wants to get rid of me." She insisted on having the police notified.

Mrs. Wells, who is an exceedingly beautiful woman, says her marriage was practically a matter of convenience. She was poor, her husband is old and rich. He is very jealous and this caused the trouble. She says her maiden name was Bertha V. Hundley, and that her family lives in Chicago. She says that they were married on the 14th and immediately left for the west. Wells will be arrested unless he returns the clothing and money of his young wife. In Chicago Wells is known to many as "the man with $50,000 in his belt." He always had a big roll and liked to display it. He is a Mason of high degree. He has prac- [illegible] years and has been considered a quiet sensible man.

WHEN THE BUGLES CALL.

Soldiers Who Fight Against Attacks of Cowardice.

After reading of the brilliant exploits of our gallant troops at Omdurman, one may be pardoned for doubting the existence of cowards in the British army, says the London Mail. Unfortunately, however, every now and then amid the din and crash of battle a recruit is seized with a fit of cowardice, which he boldly fights against. The attack is oftentimes quite inexplicable, and nearly always momentary. The majority of men are brave by instinct, especially when in the thick of a fight. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule, but generally the feeling that the soldier is not a separate unit, but a cog in a vast fighting machine, tends to make even the most timorous stand shoulder to shoulder with his comrades. Then the fear of being thought afraid steels the nerves of many a failing soldier, and there is no doubt that the dread of the contempt and indignation of his fellows is a most powerful stimulant. Very rarely, indeed, does a British soldier allow fear to overcome his sense of duty; but some old veteran will occasionally admit that he has known perhaps one such instance, and in reply to the question, "How is it we never read of such cases?" he will answer: "One dead man is a small loss to a regiment. Besides, one man [illegible] low, and a panic may thus set in. Before any one has time to think about it, or issue an order, depend upon it, one of his comrades, for the honor of the regiment, puts a bullet through him." Sir Charles Napier had an effective method of dealing with cowards. On one occasion a flying soldier was stopped by his fellows, who were about to shoot him, when the general intervened. "Give the man another chance," he ordered. "Place him in the front rank, and if he turns again, let him be shot." The man eagerly embraced this chance for his life, overcame his fears and fought bravely for the rest of the day. Bravery is sometimes largely due to mere lack of sensibility. "There goes the bravest man in the army," said the old Kaiser Wilhelm on the battlefield of Sadowa, as a pale young officer cheered his men on to the charge. "He is terribly afraid of being shot, and he knows it, but he loves his duty and country more than his personal safety, and that is what makes him lead his men on so gallantly."

NOT AFRAID OF "13."

The Remarkable Incidents in a Clergyman's Life.

Rev. B. F. Chapman of Andover, Conn., has lived to be 88 years old without feeling the effects of any evil number, yet he was born on the thirteenth day of the month. He was 13 years old when his family made an important move of his boyhood, and thirteen years after that he was married. He is a member of a family of thirteen, and his wife was also so situated. She was born on the thirteenth day of the month, and had thirteen letters in her name. Three of their five children saw the light of day on the same day of the month, and Mr. Chapman says in conclusion that he was born and will probably die in one of the thirteen original states and in a county having thirteen towns. When he came to Andover the usher at the church showed him into pew 13, and he has sat there for four years. When he came to Andover the postmaster offered him No. 13 letter box, saying that no one else would have it.

Little Danger from Lightning.

Statistics as to the comparatively few deaths from lightning may not avail to lessen the nervousness of those who view every "thunder head" with alarm, but they may avail to quote to children old enough to be apprehensive and who may have many summers ahead of them. Investigations made a year or two ago showed that 298 classes of objects of which 1,707 persons confessed fear, lightning was dreaded by the greatest number. Yet in the record of fatalities there is a very small record against lightning, as compared with other causes of accidental death. Statistics prepared by the United States Weather Bureau show that for four years the average number of persons killed by lightning annually in the whole country was 196. More than that number are drowned annually in the waters about New York city, it is said, and many more than that number annually lost their lives throughout the country in bicycling. It might even appear that one is in greater danger of being fatally kicked by a horse, or of being killed by a falling chimney, than of being struck by lightning.

The Force of Circumstances.

"Why does the count always put 'U. E. A.' in the address when he writes you a letter?" "You see," answered the heiress, "my father had an independent fortune left him when he was a boy. His first wife was immensely wealthy, and the widow whom he subsequently married had ever so much money left her when he died. The dear count can't get over his habit of calling it 'the United Estates of America.'"

Origin of Dogs.

The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in a zoological sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that dogs of different parts of the world [illegible] ancestry. Two different wild species of the genus canis, as wolves, foxes and jackals.

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ENTRY

Made by Judge Richie Confirming the Sale of the

OHIO SOUTHERN, FIXING

The Fees, Etc., Sustained by Judge Hubbard—Other Matters Connected With the Road Being Heard This Afternoon.

Attorney Potter, representing the New York Trust Company, stated that they would file a motion later in the day to expunge the entry of Judge Sheets from the journal. The matter then came up on the motion of the receivers for leave to file an intervening petition.

C. N. Haskell, in his arguments in favor of the allowance of the motion, [illegible] ceivers' obligations and certificates outstanding, amounting to about $600,000, as well as claims for labor and traffic balances, incurred by the receivers, which the receivers deemed it their duty to see paid; and that they felt that many of these claims would be contested by the purchaser and Central Trust Co., of New York; that the holders of these claims were not parties to the suit and on account of their numbers could not be made parties, and that the only proper parties to take care of their interests were the receivers.

Judge Hubbard, upon convening court, held that in order for the receivers to perform these duties it was not necessary that they be made parties defendant as they were already officers of the court.

The matter was then submitted to the court upon the motion of the Page Woven Wire Co., for an order expunging from the journal, the entry made by Judge Sheets on January 5. The arguments of the counsel and the taking of testimony on this motion occupied the rest of the day.

Judge Hubbard upon convening court this morning, in deciding this motion, held that court was not in session at the time Judge Sheets attempted to make his order and that therefore the order was a nullity and ordered that it be expunged from the journal. This leaves the entry made by Judge Richie stand in full force and effect.

Court then indicated its decision to proceed at once and finally wind up all matters connected with the case and took a recess until 1 o'clock this afternoon to permit the attorneys to make the necessary preparations for this purpose.

When court convened this afternoon the car trust matter was submitted and this branch of the case will probably occupy most of the afternoon.

Judge Harmon insisted that the car trust matter be left for further disposition, and that the masters be required to execute a deed for the property and that the receivers be ordered to turn the property over to the purchasers. The attorneys representing the car trust naturally objected to this.

ACCIDENT

Which Might Have Been Much Worse.

Luke Snyder, of the Lima machine works, who runs a drill press, had a close call from serious injury yesterday afternoon. He was busy at work when his overclothing was caught in the machine and he was gradually being drawn in.

Another machinist A. L. Roney, took in the situation at a glance and stopped the machine. Snyder's clothes were badly torn.

Reserved seats for Ida Benfey, the American story teller, will be on sale Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at 8 a. m. 6-t

PARAGRAPHS

About Your Friends, Telling Where and Who They Are Visiting.—News in a Nutshell.

Mrs. W. L. Porter is visiting Toledo relatives.

Dr. S. B. Hiner is in Columbus.

J. J. Ewing, R. Jones and Thos. Morris attended the reception and banquet by the Ohio Hardware men at Toledo, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Brumer, of east Eureka, has returned from Sidney where she was called by the serious illness of an aunt.

Dr. Knisely has returned from New Philadelphia where he was called professionally and also visited a few days with his parents.

The County Pension board of the 6th ward of Lima, will meet at the office of C. Cowles, 108 west Market street this Saturday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock to consider applications for pensions from County applications. All applicants for pensions from the 6th ward will present themselves there at that time to have their case considered. Louis F. Ellis, Chairman; Chas. Cowles, F. Light.

Dr. L. J. Steuber is home from Toledo.

Mrs. H. Anderson is home from St. Marys.

A. Heyn, of the Manhattan, is here from New York.

C. L. Ackerman was a Findlay visitor yesterday.

Will Terry left yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cramer, of west Kibby, will enjoy a month's visit with relatives near Springfield.

H. A. Holdridge was in Dunkirk yesterday.

Attorney Mathers, of Sidney, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. Mell Shaw was here from Wapak. yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Sevitz and Mrs. D. V. Gasson are guests of Mr. E. Fisher and family.

Miss Alice Stenier, of Salem, Oregon, is the guest of friends in the city.

Herman Frasche, of Cleveland, is at the Lima House.

Mrs. Hartsing and daughter Nellie, of Perrysburg, are visiting S. Hartsing and family, of north Pierce.

Jo Stout and children are visiting Wooster friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Evans, of Kenton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Long, of west North.

Mr. Wm. Miles, of Ft. Wayne, is a Lima visitor.

Miss Agnes Rosenbeck left yesterday for New York.

Geo. Newson was in Cincinnati yesterday.

Mrs. Jack Davis is here from Columbus Grove.

Miss Daisy Parmenter left for Cleveland yesterday.

Mrs. Northrup and daughter left yesterday for their new abode in Washington, Pa.

N. W. Cunningham was down from Bluffton yesterday.

Miss Elonise Waters is seriously sick at her home on west North.

HEARD AND SEEN.

Mr. Watson, the hustling grocer, is making extensive improvements at his store, necessitated by his rapidly increasing business.

A dispatch from New York reads:—Stewart M. Brice, Tammany councilman and son of the late Calvin S. Brice, is believed to have blasted his political future so far as New York city is concerned. He did it yesterday by offering a simple resolution in the municipal council that the proposal to eject the Manhattan "L" from Battery park was against the best interests of the public. This sentiment is known to be in opposition to that of Tammany hall, and if it does not mark the downfall of Brice those who know Tammany and have been watching him will be much surprised.

Reserved seats for Ida Benfey; the American story teller, will be on sale Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at 8 a. m. 6-t2

Born, to Mr. and Edward Brennar, of north west street, a boy baby.

Ab Risk and James Herdick, well known here, were found guilty of robbery at Toledo.

[illegible] of New York is in the city.

RAILROADS.

Prosperous Railroads Carry Their Prosperity

INTO EVERY CITY.

Old Story Revived About The O. S. and D. & L. N. Consolidating.

Every prosperous railroad carries its prosperity into every city and hamlet upon its line. Railroads in prosperous conditions spend their money liberally along their lines in the way of improvements. So long as the earnings of a railroad are kept up, their employes are able to earn good salaries, and it is to the interest of every business man to have railroad employes earning good salaries, because no class of people are larger consumers in proportion to the amount of their gross earnings than are the railroad employes.

General Manager Ramsey, of the Wabash, and General Manager Dewey, of the Lima Northern, were in the city a short time yesterday. They held a conference relative to the litigation pending in the court on the rental of the Wabash track near Detroit. Both of the general managers left last evening.—Toledo Blade.

William Gallagher, not many months ago one of the best passenger engineers on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, is now a physical wreck and is in a critical condition. He was taken to the Toledo hospital some months ago, but grew so much better that he was permitted to come home. The relief was only temporary, however, and a few weeks ago it was necessary to take him back to Toledo again. Since then he has become much worse and now there is no hope for his recovery.

The story is again being published that the Ohio Southern and Detroit and Lima Northern will soon consolidate. It is the same story over again.

Traveling engineer Caffrey, of the L. E. & W. is in the city.

FUNERAL

Of Miss Maud Shiel will be Held Sunday Afternoon.

The remains of Miss Maude Shiels, who died in Indianapolis Wednesday, reached Lima this afternoon at one o'clock over the Lake Erie and Western road, accompanied by her mother, and were removed to the home of Mrs. Wellington Brown, on north Main street.

The funeral will be held at the Wayne street church of Christ, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Chapman will officiate.

SCALDED.

Mrs. C. A. Jackson Meets With A Painful Accident.

Yesterday while Mrs. C. A. Jackson, wife of conductor Jackson, of the O. S. road, was removing a wash boiler from the stove she splashed some of the scalding fluid into her face, badly injuring her eyes.

Y. M. C. A.

In no department of the work of the Y. M. C. A. was there a more rapid advancement during the past 6 months than in the Junior department. It's growth has been steady and of the most encouraging nature. Fifty new members have been added in this time and several lines of work established with splendid results. The Bible classes which Secy. Chase started in Nov. have proved a center of attraction. The average attendance since Jan. 1st, is 42. Nearly one half of entire Junior department attend Bible class once a week. Three fourths of the membership are enrolled in one of the four classes.

Reserved seats for Ida Benfey, the American story teller, will be on sale Saturday morning, Feb. 25, at 8 a. m. 6-t2

Miss Lena Wollett, of Van Wert, is is visiting A. Reese and wife.

POLICE!

Thieves Burglarize the Karnes' Residence.

HADN'T FINISHED THEIR

Work When Disturbed—Same Tactics Used in Gaining Entrance as at the Meily Residence—The Gale Robbery.

There was another robbery last night, but luckily the thieves were not very handsomely rewarded for their efforts.

Mrs. Josiah Karnes, of the corner of Pierce and Market streets, was surprised when she returned from church about 9:30 o'clock last night, to find that the house had been burglarized during her absence. The thieves had gained entrance by prying open a window leading to Mrs. Karne's bed room and had ransacked several rooms. There were many valuables left behind which leads to the belief that the rowdies were disturbed before completing the job. They left via the rear door taking the key with them. The wires connecting the telephone down stairs were cut, but the telephone on the upper floor was in working order.

The manner in which the robbers operated is similar in several ways to the burglaries at the O'Day, Meily and Gale residences.

GALE ROBBERY.

Wednesday night the home of E. Gale Corner of High and Washington streets, was broken into by thieves and all of the rooms on the first floor were ransacked but nothing of value was taken. The fact that a robbery had been commited was not discovered by the family until the next morning. The intruders had broken a glass from a rear window and had also cut the telephone wire.

THE ECONOMIC LEAGUE

Will Begin Work To-night at the Y. M. C. A.

The Economic League is an organization for the purpose of making a scientific and unbiased study and discussion of economic questions and problems.

The University Association of Chicago is just bringing out a course on Political Economy, Political Science and Sociology, prepared by some of the ablest scholars and writers in the country, and this course will furnish the outline or basis for the work of the League here.

In connection with it, a course of twelve lectures will be furnished free to the members of the league, by the association.

These lectures are by able, interesting and entertaing speakers, on the practical and important questions of the day. Questions which, because of their universal application, vitally affect the interests of every man, woman and child in the country.

A meeting will be held to-night at 7:30 in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium for the election of officers and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

We have several very fine residences in the West End for buyers who want modern homes.

We have the Meily addition on west Wayne and North streets, than which there is no choicer spot for an investment or a home.

We have the Coulson addition, the Clark addition, the addition belonging to the Standard People, and in fact the cream of all selling properties throughout the city.

We can sell you on long time, short time, or no time at all.

We have stocks of merchandise, Blocks, Residences, vacant lots and everything in our line. We solicit your patronage. Come in.

C. F. ASH,

Opera House Block, take elevator.

Theo Liehty and wife entertained Dr. Sharp and Mr. Wright and wives, of Buckland, last evening.

W. H. Ford, who has been in South America for the last seven months, is the guests of his sister, Mrs. Ella Bennett, of east Eureka.

Metellus Thomson

Dry Goods Company.

Stores: 233-235 N. Main Street,

LIMA, O.

Women's Coats Half Price. . . . .

The materials are the very best, the styles the very newest.

Plenty of snappy weather to come.—But we must begin to think of Spring—you get the bargain now that will last many seasons—our Cloaks don't wear out in one Winter.

Excellent $10.00 Jackets for $5.00
Stylish $12.00 Jackets, for $6.00.
Faultless $15 00 Jackets, for $7.50.
Superb $18.00 Jackets, for $9.00.

Where is the woman who won't eagerly embrace the opportunity to obtain such Fur Values as—The Collarettes we are selling for $1.98, $2.48, $2.98 and $3.48—Special lot received from a Fur Maker at special prices—you can't find them elsewhere at these prices; try it!

See Our New Goods.

New Ginghams——Percales——White Goods——Organdies——Dress Goods——Silks——Domestics——Embroideries——Laces——Muslin Underwear——Dress Trimmings, etc.

Blankets to be Sold

Far below cost of making. Hotel, Boarding House and Home care takers—come if you want the biggest Blanket Bargain ever spread before you. $1.98 a pair, California Wool Blankets; pink, blue and red borders—big 11 x 4 size silk bound. The usual price $3.00.

Thomson's February Glove Sale.

It begins this week, with vaster assortment than ever before, with values beyond any and all other stores, rich new shades—swell styles, faultless in every detail, all sizes, the price 75c.

Sale of Notions and Small Wares Continues This Week.

Large size bottles of mucilage, 3c.

William's black ink, 3c. a bottle.

Superior Sewing Machine oil, large bottles 3c.

Metallica silver and gold polish, 3c. a bottle. Can be used on finest silver or gold.

Vaseline for toilet use, 3c. a bottle.

Ladies' shoe dressing, 3c. a bottle.

Fine French blacking, 3c. a box.

One doz. collar buttons, 3c.

Fine comb (rubber) 3c.

One doz. Glove Stitched Real Kid Hair Curlers, 3c.

Camphor Marbles—A sure preventative and protection against moths 3 doz—3c.

Writing Tablet, 3c.

Turkish Bath Soap, 1c. a cake; Bouquet Toilet Soap 2c. Buttermilk Castile Soap 3c. Pure Sulphur Toilet Soap 3c.

"Cyrano De Bergerac" Chains, new ones just received, 25c., 35c., 48c., 5c. and 98c.

Metellus Thomson

Dry Goods Company,

Stores: 233-235 N. Main Street.

LIMA, O.

Lima's Muslin Underweare buyers have long ago learned that our annual February Muslin Underwear Sale is an occasion of unusual interest—partly because the goods are so uncommonly fine—partly because of the exceedingly low prices.

Gowns of good Muslin fronts nicely tucked and ruffled—25c.

Gowns of good Muslin Empire yoke—insertions and tucks—ruffle of fine embroidery across front, 48c.

For 74c. night Gowns—Empire style, pointed and square reveres of Hamburg Insertion—ruffles to match—a full dollar value.

For 98c. night Gowns with round yokes—low square necks—or empire surplice styles—embroidery or lace $1.25 value.

For $1.24 night Gowns—with yoke of solid Hamburg ruffles, Matching or Empire styles in Embroidery or Lace of exceptional beauty, equal to some shown for $1.50 and $1.75.

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers of fine Cambric high or low neck, felled seams, perfect fitting, trimmed with fine Embroidery or Lace 10c., 15c. and 18c.

Cambric Drawers finely made, ruffled and tucked 25c.

Embroidery and Lace Sale.

It's worth your while to remember that our Embroideries and Laces are always priced lower than anywhere else. The new goods are here.

Fine Cambric Edging 1c., 2c. and 3c. a yard.

Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries with insertions to Match 5c., 7c., 8c., and 10c. a yard.

The new Pique Embroideries are here, the newest, freshest designs.

New Butter and Venice insertions for trimming 8c., 10c. and 12 1-2c.

Remnants of Embroideries in 4 1-2 and 5 yard lengths from the St. Gall factories—at about half price.

A wilderness of new Val. Laces and insertions, for 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. a yard.

Two Special values in wide Torchon Laces at 3c and 5c a yard.

New designs in all over Laces—we like to have you read our announcements and then come in and surprise yourself by finding the truth has not only been told, but we might have said much more. Its just as easy to tell all, but the other way is better and its very many times better in the long run, than the over statement so common now-a-days. Attend our Embroidery sale.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®